

SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXXIII NO. 172

SEYMOUR, INDIANA, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1908.

PRICE TWO CENTS

CITY COUNCIL

B. F. Schneck Elected Member of School Board- Routine Business.

The city council held regular meeting last night, Mayor Kyte presiding and all councilmen present. The minutes were read by Clerk Everback and approved by the council after which the following business was transacted. Jackson, chairman of the Board of Public Works, reported that the street commissioner had made changes at the intersection of Walnut and Second streets, to correct drainage at that point.

Jerrell reported that the special committee appointed last meeting had seen A. A. Anderson, general manager of the electric lines, and that he agreed to make repairs of grade through city this week. Jerrell also reported that Mr. Anderson informed them that transfers were to be had on any of the local cars for the benefit of patrons within the city. Jerrell said he would speak to Mr. Anderson about having traction line poles painted.

Remonstrance against improving sidewalk on Tipton street from Walnut street to Jeffersonville avenue, was called for. Attorney O. O. Swails appeared and spoke for C. H. Cordes, one of the owners of abutting property and asked that action be postponed two weeks. Request granted after an explanation by Mr. Swails.

Action on widening O'Brien street was deferred two weeks.

Remonstrance against improvements on West Fourth and Fifth streets was called for. Jackson stated that a remonstrance had been prepared but he had interceded and same would not be filed if the city would agree to make provisions for carrying away the water and he had promised that the council would do this. This agreed to the resolution for the improvement was adopted.

The Water Company reported that according to an order of the council a fire hydrant had been put in on South Bill street and water turned on June 12.

In a communication from E. E. Hopewell, secretary of the Canton Seymour, thanked the council for granting the Canton the privilege of using the park on July 4, but having changed their plans they surrendered their rights of the park on that day.

A letter to the mayor from Dr. J. N. Hurty requesting that the city send a delegate to a conference to be held at Indianapolis July 8 and 9 to consider public water supplies. A motion was made to refer the letter to the board of health with request that one member attend the conference.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

J. F. Sierp, St. comr.	\$ 18 00
Chas. Sierp, labor.	15 00
Ed Scheurick, labor.	15 60
Newt Spurling, labor.	15 60
Squire Wilson, labor.	17 85
Ewing Shields, dumping ground	50 00
Andrew Smith, cleaning park.	15 00
Henry Heintz, vault inspector.	15 00
Carl Moritz, prisoner expense.	3 06
Manuel & Pomeroy, concrete.	7 90
James Dunbar, lighting expert	29 30
Leroy Miller, supplies.	3 80
Seymour Democrat, notices.	2 28
Volunteer firemen.	3 00
J. P. Grime, plumbing.	1 00
Harry Marbury, concrete.	22 50
Earl Welsh, labor.	11 00
J. L. Mauk, intersections.	8 00
S. M. Hopkins,	26 73
Peter Forway, garbage.	150 00
Anna Heuser, meals.	4 50
Rose Mitchell, clean city bldg	4 50

The acceptance of the street lighting contract by the Indiana Public

Utilities Company was read and accepted and clerk directed to record.

The acceptance of both the gas and electric franchises by the Indiana Utilities Company in all their provisions was read, accepted and clerk ordered to record. The company has ninety days to put up a bond of \$5000 to carry out the provisions of the ordinance.

The bid of Ben Hamilton to clean and repaint, two coats, the tower on opera house, to do the hands of the clock and figures in gold, furnishing the material, was read and filed. Action on bid deferred until some future time.

Andrew Smith made a bid to mow and remove all shrubbery from the city cemetery for the sum of \$45. Referred to the Park Board with power.

The bid of J. F. Ficken to repair the opera house tower, repair gutters and shutters and put in new slate where broken, was read. Action on bid deferred until some future date.

The bond of J. F. McCurdy, city engineer, for \$1,000, with the Fidelity and Deposit Company, was read and approved.

Jerrell offered a resolution authorizing the city clerk to draw a warrant for \$9000 to pay off the city's indebtedness. Carried.

Jerrell offered an ordinance authorizing the mayor to borrow in the name of the city \$10,000 to meet current expenses. The ordinance was advanced under the suspension of the rules and adopted. Bretthauer opposed rushing the ordinance through and wanted to know more about the need of the money. It was explained that all would not be needed at once and the full amount would not be borrowed now.

A resolution was offered by Morton that the property owners on Tenth street between Hustett and Blish streets be notified to open street as platted. Adopted.

Ahlert presented a resolution thanking the Board of Health for their activity in getting the city in a good sanitary condition.

A resolution was offered by Ahlert to grade and improve the sidewalk on both sides of Oak street from Lynn to Beech street. Adopted. Objections, if any, may be made July 20.

The gas and electric light ordinances to grant franchises to W. C. Bevins and J. H. Matlock were called up for third reading but action was postponed one month on the request of Jackson.

The revised plat of Block 3, Reed & Jordan's addition, was submitted and approved.

A petition signed by all the residents in the vicinity of Third street and Central avenue was read. The petitioners stated that the manhole into the sewer at Central avenue was a nuisance and asked that the same be abated. The council agreed that the petitioners should have relief and appointed Bretthauer, Morton, the engineer and street commissioner a committee with power to act.

Ewing Shields was granted permission to lower tile in the vicinity of Tenth street to drain some low places where water stands.

The clerk was directed to collect the annual license fee of \$25.50 from the Airdome.

Eph Ahlbrand was granted permission to tap into the Brown street sewer.

Ahlert asked that a foot crossing be built over South Chestnut at Jackson street out of old brick on hand. So ordered.

The assessment roll for the local sewer in Block E, Butler's addition was read and approved.

But the business of the evening that required the most time was the election of a member of the School Board. It required sixty ballots to decide this matter. Jackson nominated Dr. W. M. Casey and Jerrell nominated Harry M. Miller, but some others besides these two were voted for on every ballot though they were not formally placed in nomination.

The first ballot stood: Casey 2, Miller 2, Geo. F. Meyers 2, B. F. Schneck 1. The second ballot stood, Casey 2, Miller 3, Meyers 1, W. H. Burkley 1. The vote stood this same way until the fifth ballot when Meyers received 3 and Casey and Miller 2 each. The vote stood about this same way up to the twelfth ballot when Casey received 3, Miller 3 and Meyers 1. On the next ballot the vote stood, Casey 2, Miller 3 and Meyers 2. The vote stood this same way, except that sometimes Meyer would receive three and Miller two up to the 20th ballot when for several ballots W. H. Burkley received one vote. On the 26th ballot Schneck received 3 votes again. Then for several ballots the vote stood Casey 2, Miller 2 and Meyers 3. The democrats could have elected Meyers at most any stage of the balloting but did not do it. The 50th ballot stood, Casey 2, Miller 3, Meyers

1 and Schneck 1. Then a recess was taken and the balloting began again. On the 54th ballot the vote stood, Casey 2, Miller 2, Schneck 3. In the meantime scattering votes were cast for C. C. Frey, J. H. Andrews, W. H. Burkley and J. W. Conner. The 59th ballot stood the same as the 54th. Then the name of Dr. Casey was withdrawn and on the 60th ballot the vote was Schneck 4 and Miller 2. One blank was voted. Schneck was declared elected. Council adjourned about 11:30.

Passenger Business.

The railway and traction companies have been doing more than the usual business through this city for several days. First there was the national Republican convention at Chicago and the "Saengerfest" at Indianapolis, which took the people north. Then there was the International Sunday School Convention which carried the people south to Louisville. One of the southbound limited cars went out of here Saturday with the standing room on the platforms all taken and some passengers left at the station to wait for the next car. On Sunday the business of the B. & O. S-W., the Pennsylvania lines and the traction lines was greatly increased by the meeting of the Knights of Columbus in this city. The roads are all carrying passengers in and out just now on their summer vacations and altogether it makes a lot of travel. The Pennsylvania line and the B. & O. S-W. have their excursions running on Saturdays and these are being well patronized.

Church Anniversary.

Next Sunday, June 28th, the Pennsylvania line will run an excursion to Columbus on account of the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the German Lutheran church at that place. The church was organized there several years before the German Lutheran church in Seymour was organized. The anniversary will be fittingly observed and the Pennsylvania will sell tickets at fifty cents for the round trip. The traction company makes about the same rate and it is expected that a large number of people will go from Seymour over each road to attend the celebration and spend the day with Columbus friends. There will be two or three services during the day and a large number of visitors are expected from other neighboring cities.

Ira Harlow is reported some better today.

DIED.

GALLION.—Mrs. Curtis Gallion died at her home at Medora Tuesday morning about two o'clock after a lingering illness with lung trouble. Age 39 years. She was born near the Wray's church a short distance from Medora and moved to Medora with her husband about three years ago. Besides her husband she leaves three children. One daughter is married and a son and daughter resided at home with their parents. There is also one grand-child living. The funeral procession will leave the residence at Medora Wednesday morning at ten o'clock for the Wray's Christian church where the funeral services will occur. Burial at the cemetery near the church.

Wagon Runs Over Child.

Raymond Smith, the little four year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Smith, of Medora, is in a critical condition because of an accident which occurred on Monday, June 15th. The little fellow was out with two men in a wagon when he fell out and the wheel passed over his head. He soon regained consciousness and it was thought would recover from the accident, but Sunday he suddenly became worse and has been having spasms continuously ever since. His case is in the hands of Dr. Cummings and Dr. Matlock and one or both are with him much of the time.

Telephone Talk.

The REPUBLICAN this afternoon received for publication an article from the "Press Committee" of the new telephone company setting forth the progress being made with the construction work of the new system and stating that it would in operation in about six weeks, but owing to the amount of copy ahead of it, the article will not appear until tomorrow.

95 In The Shade.

The government thermometer kept by Frank H. Hadley registered 95 at noon today which is a little the hottest of the season so far at this place. The lowest point registered within the last 24 hours was 73. It seldom gets hotter than it has been today in this locality during the month of June.

Any pain stopped in 20 minutes sure. Dr. Shoop's Pink Pain Tablets quickly stop Headache, pains of women, etc. 20 tablets 25c. Sold by A. J. Pellens.

MARRIED.

RUMPH-OATHOUT.

The marriage of Miss Laura Oathout, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Oathout, who reside near Surprise, and Clark Rumph took place Sunday evening, June 21, at 6 o'clock. The ceremony was pronounced by Rev. Samuel Hobson in the presence of about forty relatives and friends. After the ceremony and congratulations refreshments were served. They received many valuable and useful presents. The bride is a popular young woman and is held in high esteem by a wide circle of friends. The groom has spent three years in the army and was in the Philippines two years. Since his discharge last March he has been in North Dakota, near Mott, preparing a home for himself and bride for which they will leave in a short time.

Boys Fined.

A half dozen youngsters living in the vicinity of Reddington are now probably pondering over a new experience they have had. It is related that these youngsters were guilty of unbecoming conduct at church recently and then after church followed some young ladies home and again their conduct was such that the girls complained to their mother. The result was that the mother, Mrs. Barbara Tidd, came to Seymour and filed complaint against each of the following young men—Thomas Sparks, Wm. Sparks, Chas. Sparks, George Clouse, Ezra Clouse and Raymond Emly. They were brought before Justice John Congdon, found guilty and each one fined one dollar. The fine and costs in each case amounted to \$10.05.

Noted Musician Coming.

Walton Perkins, one of the most noted American pianists and president of the Chicago conservatory of music will give an address June 30 at Society Hall in connection with the Seymour School of Music recital. Mr. Perkins was a pupil of Rubinstein for eight years and is considered one of the best authorities on music and musical history of this country. He is also president of the teachers' association of Illinois. Mr. Perkins is a splendid speaker and all who are interested music are invited to hear him at Society Hall June 30th, 8 o'clock.

Foster's transfer meets all trains. Baggage and pickups handled. Phone 422 j24d

The Boy In Brown.

Tonight at the Majestic Theatre "The Boy In Brown" will be presented by a dozen Seymour boys. Admission 25 cents, balcony 15 cents.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Jack Harley, Soldier, Montana 29th, Dick Harley, Jack's Missing Brother, Albert Ross Captain Jackson, officer, Montana 29th, Rex Whitson George W. Black, Negro Servant, Coulter Montgomery Wing Chow, Chinese Servant, Frank Wheeler Jackson Blake, Owner of "Big B" Ranch, Ed Patrick Jim Prethro, Cowboy on "Big B" Julius Teckmeyer Col. Stewart, Commander of Fort Advance, Cash McOsker, Sergeant Mayo, Officer, Montana 29th, Merrill Montgomery Private Wilmot, Soldier, Montana 29th, Howard Bartlett Private Grey, Soldier, Montana 29th, Blain Vogel Private Dayton, Soldier, Montana 29th, Will Bohncamp Yankee Doodle Boy, Leonard Bartlett

Children's Contest.

The following program will be given at the Children's Contest Wednesday afternoon beginning at 2:30 at the home of Mrs. Allen:

Devotions. Trio, Miss Sawyer, Mrs. Sawyer and Mrs. Carpenter. Duet, Mrs. Pfaffenberger and Mrs. Hadley No. 1, "Papa Does" Vocal Solo, Miss Huckleberry No. 2, "Out of the Depths." Piano Solo, Miss Allen No. 3, "Why Ned Said No." Vocal Solo, Miss Sawyer No. 4, "The Orphan's Prayer." Vocal Solo, Miss Chapman No. 5, "The Cost of a License." Duet. Recitations by Ruth Loeblin and Master Jas. Shields. Presentation of Medal. Trio. The contestants for the W. C. T. U. Silver Medal are Ester Arnold, Helen Barnes, Esther Bush, Inez Kreinhagen and Katherine Love.

Off For The Navy.

Richard Grinstead, Charles and Benj. Stewart, of North Vernon, who have enlisted in the U. S. navy accompanied Chief Yeoman Hodapp to Indianapolis and will begin duty at once. John Little, who spent three years in the army, was in Monday to see Mr. Hodapp and he may conclude to enlist in the navy.

New Prudential Agent.

William Casey, son of Dr. H. R. Casey, of Austin, came up this morning to accept a position with the Prudential to succeed Joseph Klein, resigned. He was formerly the agent for the Pennsylvania railway company at Austin. His push and energy are such that he will surely succeed as an insurance agent.

Defendant Wins.

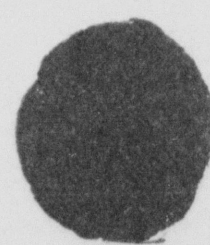
The case of Alice Cowen and Katherine Hibner against Joseph Hibner and Mrs. Abbott to try the rights of property was tried before Justice John Congdon and a jury Monday afternoon and the verdict was in favor of the defendants.

Fourth July Excursion Rates

Southern Indiana Railway will sell tickets on July 3rd and 4th good returning July 6th, at one and one-half fare for round trip to all points over 33 miles. No excursion tickets sold for less than \$1.00.

Dreamland Tonight.

"Macbeth". These pictures are fine and up to date. Don't miss seeing them. Illustrated song "Wont you be my Sunbeam Susie."



Watch the Spot

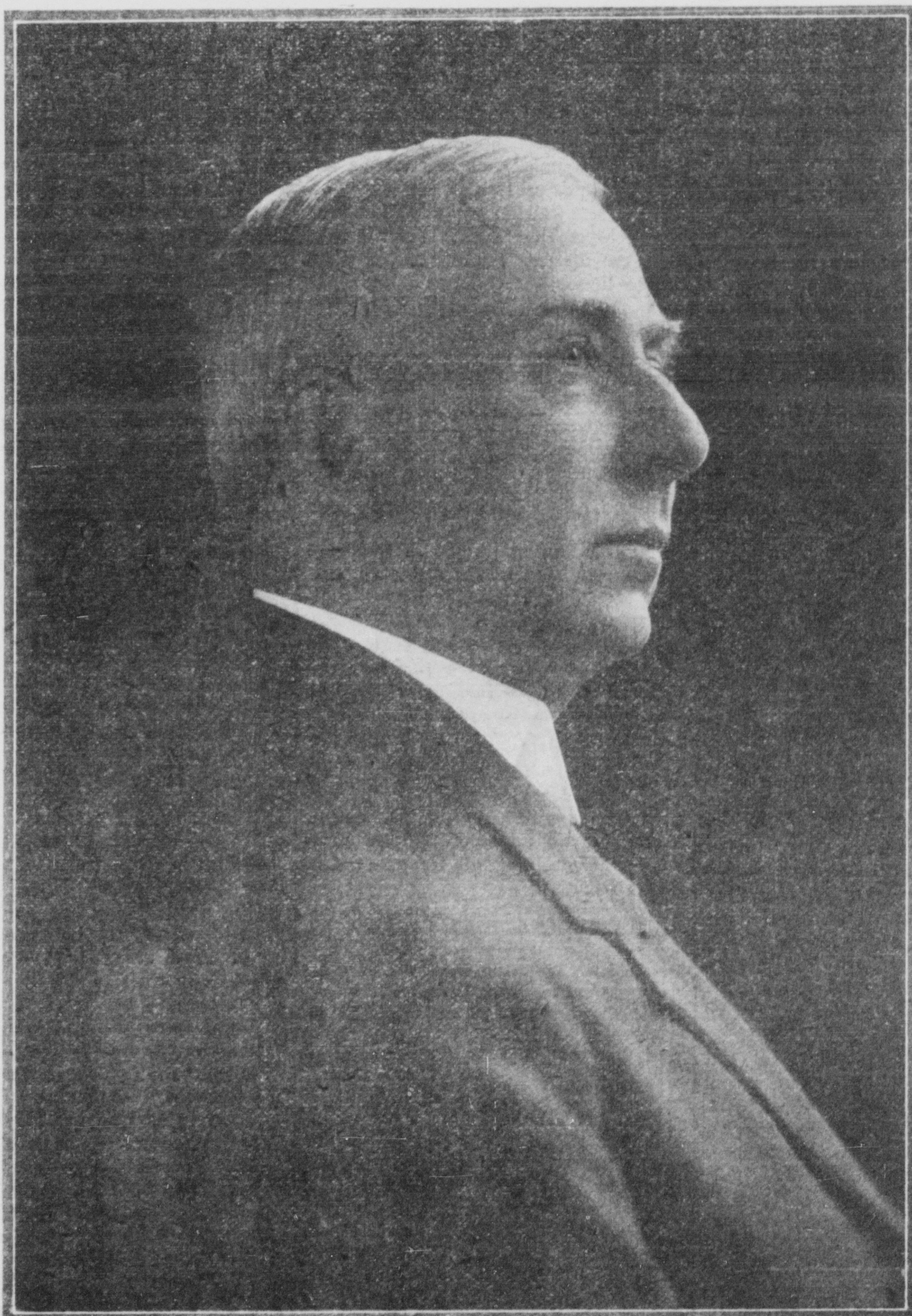
Mrs. Gus Luedtke, of Cortland, formerly Miss Pearl Holmes, of this city, is quite seriously ill. It was reported here that her condition was dangerous Saturday, but she was better Sunday.

Piles get quick and certain help from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Trial Box to first prove, mailed free by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Sold by A. J. Pellens.

Try a Want Ad in The REPUBLICAN



RUTH GREY, Mental Marvel at the AIR DOME Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 25, 26, 27.



WALTON PERKINS

President Chicago Conservatory of Music, of Chicago, Ills., the second oldest conservatory of music in the United States, who studied eight years with Rubenstein. SOCIETY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1908, at 8 o'clock. In connection with the June Recital of the Seymour School of Music, Prof. R. C. Norton, Pres. No admission fee.

Harry Thaw is so sane now that it hurts him.

Probably the Harvard stoop differs from a Yale porch only in unimportant particulars.

A "delegate at large" is one whose wife does not accompany him to the convention.

It is a little too soon, perhaps, to expect the "Life of Mrs. Guinness," by Murat Halstead.

All this talk about the "world's supply" of coal must strike President Baer as meddlesome and impudent.

When a tornado makes one of its flying visits unannounced you have to forego all previous engagements.

An American cent is worth a dollar in Colombian money. Down there a man can bet 50 cents without being regarded as a piker.

The discovery that "Elijah" Dowle's estate footed up only \$1,200 seems to demonstrate again that great prophets are not always sure of big profits.

One of the unsatisfactory things about aerial navigation will be the tendency of people to ask you, after the airship has been perfected, whether you levitate.

A monument is to be erected at Wilmington, Mass., to the originator of the Baldwin apple. Why this partiality? Somebody should at least write an ode to Ben Davis.

Prosperity is undoubtedly taking off her things and strongly hinting that she intends to stay. Already people are beginning to regret that they "didn't buy when things were down."

A New York newspaper man claims to be a lineal descendant of King David. But unless he has inherited a large slice of his distinguished ancestor's estate he need not expect to cut a wide swath in New York's 400.

That organized charities relieve much suffering there can be no doubt, but they do not relieve any one of an individual responsibility toward his fellow creatures. If such a sense of responsibility ever dies organized charity will die with it.

A Paris paper asks the American people to refrain from accepting Prince Helie de Sagan as a typical Frenchman. We will agree on one condition, which is that the French people will not accept the loudly dressed person who picks his teeth in public and is continually drawing attention to his wealth as a typical American.

A reviewer of Mr. Swinburne's drama, "The Duke of Candia," just published, notes that in the first scene one of the characters makes a speech of eighty words, all but five of which are monosyllables, and yet without producing any effect of monotony or of affectation. It is a good exercise in style to express one's thoughts in short words.

In a land of distrust like Russia it is only natural that the precautions taken should be of the most drastic order, hence the use of a royal understudy, who has always been a conspicuous figure at that court. Indeed, it was the understudy of the late Czar Alexander III.—a man named Komaroff—who was murdered in Moscow some years ago, when the murderer thought he had covered himself with glory by assassinating the Czar. Nicholas, like his father before him, has an understudy, and the many state functions he attended at the opening of his reign, when the relations with his people were less strained than they are to-day, were attended for the most part by proxy. No monarch, however, made such frequent use of his understudy as the late Emperor William of Germany. Every day, as the clock struck 12, the Emperor came out and bowed on the palace balcony. It was not until some time after the Emperor's demise that the secret was made known that the man who appeared daily on the balcony was the royal understudy. And the person who gave the secret away was the great Bismarck.

While the question of the exhaustion of the natural resources of the United States is occupying the center of the stage of public interest, it is worth while to consider the significance of statistics regarding the petroleum industry which are new and startling. Here they are: Until 1898—just ten years ago—94 per cent of the mineral oil output of this country came from the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia. Now, so far as quantity is concerned, this region holds second place. Last year its output was 60,000,000 barrels, while the output of Texas, California, Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas and Oklahoma aggregated 100,000,000 barrels. Fifteen years ago there was hardly a suspicion that mineral oil was one of the resources of the West. The Western oil is not so available for illumination as for fuel, but there are now resources for illumination which were undreamed of when the Pennsylvania oil fields began to be exploited for kerosene. Then the elec-

tric light was only a scientific experiment. Now it is a competitor with the kerosene lamp, and in cities the lamp occupies second place. Every water power is now recognized as available to run electric dynamos for illuminating purposes and for operating machinery. It is well that the waste of natural resources should be avoided, but there is no reason for Americans to go into a decline through fear that their posterity will find themselves unable to support existence. This is a wonderful continent, whose riches, in spite of all that they have yielded, have only begun to be exploited, and are really only beginning to be understood.

It often happens that a person who devotes his whole life to a profession or business conceives at last a contempt for it. That he comes to regard it as the most undesirable of all means of making a living is true also, but in addition to this he looks upon it as a sort of humbug. There are lawyers, for instance, who after a long experience in the profession will, in their confidential moods, confess to intimate friends that the practice of the law is a good deal of a humbug. They will claim as stoutly as anybody that the study and practice of the law is indispensable to society, and yet they make no secret of their contempt for courts, lawyers and juries. They consider that though the law is theoretically exact justice it is often only ignorance, prejudice and chicanery masquerading as such. Lawyers may have a dread of lawsuits on their own account and consider it the best service they can render a client to keep him clear of legal proceedings. But this feeling is by no means peculiar to lawyers. It is experienced just as commonly by physicians. Physicians believe that medical science is the noblest of all sciences. But it is a notorious fact that some of the worst things that are ever said about the practice of medicine are said by old practitioners. After reaching an advanced age they seem almost free to admit that all drug stores might be swept into the sea to great advantage. We might add many illustrations to the same effect, and for an explanation there is the natural weariness over our daily duties which is felt in all professions and all business, and the contempt that comes with familiarity. But since the feeling is so general it is evident that there is no very bright promise of a change from one kind of work to another, and the lesson to be drawn from it is one of content.

SOUTH SEA "HIGH BROWS."

In Mallicolo, one of the larger islands of the New Hebrides, Miss Beatrice Grimshaw had the chance of photographing what she says in her recent book, "Fiji and Its Possibilities," had never been photographed before—the making of a conical head. A good many years ago certain men of science, who had procured skulls from all parts of the world, were struck by the extraordinary egg-like shape of some that came from Mallicolo. No one knew much about the people who owned these remarkable heads, and science forthwith erected rather a pretty theory on the basis furnished by the skulls, placing the owners on the lowest rungs of the human ladder, and inferring that they were nearer to the ape than any other type at that time known.

Later on some one happened to discover how it was that the skulls came to show this peculiar shape, and the marvel vanished when it was known that compression in infancy is the cause. It is still, however, a thing curious enough. Several other nations compress their infants' heads, but none seems to attain quite such a striking result as the Mallicolan, in those districts where the custom is systematically practiced.

A conical head, when really well done, rises up to a most extraordinary point, and at the same time retreats from the forehead in such a manner that one is amazed to know the owner of this remarkable profile preserves his or her proper senses, such as they are. Miss Grimshaw could not hear, however, that the custom was supposed to affect the intellect in any way.

"It would be hard to affect what they haven't got," a trader observed on this subject.

The conical shape is produced by winding strong semit cord spirally about the heads of young babies, and tightening the coils from time to time. A piece of plaited mat is first put on the head, and the cord is coiled over this, so as to give it a good purchase. The crown of the head is left to develop in the upward and backward fashion that is so much admired.

One fears the poor babies suffer very much from the process.

"The child I saw was fretful and crying, and looked as if it were constantly in pain," declares Miss Grimshaw, "but the mother, forgetting for the moment her fear of the strange white woman, showed it to me proudly, pointing out the cords with a smile."

"She had a normally shaped head herself, and it seemed that she had suffered by her parents' neglect of this important matter, for she was married to a man who was of no particular account. A young girl who was standing beside her when I took the photograph had evidently had a more careful mother, for her head was almost sugar-loaf shaped. It is interesting to know," adds Miss Grimshaw, "that this well-brought-up young woman had married a chief."

THE SWEET GIRL GRADUATE.



She reads her essay off by rote,
She gives deep thought its proper note,
And while she thus wins sweet, sweet renown
She wonders how folks like her gown.



Appendicitis.

The most simple treatment is a free calomel and soda purgation, supplemented by hot applications. Faecal impaction of the colon is present in some instances. The bowel must first be unloaded by suitable enemas. This unloading is in some instances a slow and difficult task. If symptoms continue after the enemata have done their work then the calomel and soda purgation follows. In all cases light, hot applications, as of cloths dipped in boiling water and slightly cooled are important adjuncts to the treatment. But the main factor in the vast majority of cases is the calomel and soda purgation administered as follows: According to the age of the patient give a few powders or tablets containing from two and one-half to ten grains each of calomel and bicarbonate of sodium. One dose should be given every hour. This is all there is to the calomel and soda treatment, except that when its action is too slow a saline purge such as sal hepatica must be given.

Pneumonia.

A new method of treating pneumonia effects a sure cure inside of twenty-four hours. The seat of the trouble in pneumonia cases is not in the lungs as generally supposed, but in the bony framework at the top of the nose. The germ of pneumococcus is harmless except when put up in a cell of this kind. Then it acts like an explosive, expands and poisons the blood. From these cells the disease works rapidly down to the lungs, but the fuel still comes from the germ cells in the nose. The remedy is simply to draw the pus from the nose cells and by doing so the worst cases of pneumonia may be cured.

Headaches.

There are more than fifty kinds of headaches and sufferers from the more common forms may cure themselves accordingly. The more frequent forms are a dull pain across the forehead, due to dyspepsia; a pain in the back of the head, due to the liver; a bursting pain in both temples, due to malnutrition; an ache on the top of the head as though a weight pressed on the skull, due to overwork; an ache between the brows just above the base of the nose, due to eye strain.

Hiccough.

In severe attacks apply mustard plaster on the stomach. Let the patient inhale a deep breath and retain it as long as possible. Fright often stops hiccough, and this treatment stimulates fright.

HALLUCINATIONS IN ART.

Professor Herkomer's Views on Genius and Insanity. Great wits are sure to madness near allied, And thin partitions do their bounds divide.

—Dryden.

That the greatest gift to the artist and the writer is the power to conjure up hallucinations at will is the startling theory of Prof. von Herkomer, who lectured the other day at the Royal Academy, London, on "Sight and Seeing."

"It is the power that rules the world," he said, "without which science would be valueless and history have no meaning."

Turning to the students closely following his speech, he said:

"Be practical day dreamers, but do not think that because genius is allied to insanity, insanity is necessarily genius."

"The great difference between the

sane and the insane man with hallucinations is that the sane man knows he has them, and the insane man does not. There is no harm in having visions, so long as you know they are visions. There is no harm in being temporarily insane so long as you are conscious of your condition.

"Many of our greatest men have become insane. That is because they ceased to be able to control their hallucinations, which therefore became useless."

"I knew an artist who could paint a portrait without a single sitting. He just looked at the chair, and his power of summoning a mental image of his subject was so strong that he could see every feature and paint a faithful portrait. Eventually he lost control of his power and spent sixteen years in an asylum."

"I myself once had to paint a portrait of Wagner. He refused to sit to me, and said impatiently that I could look at him as much as I liked, but he would not sit in a chair. Well, I got into a state of great mental excitability, and could not sleep or work. Eventually I did the portrait in two days, without one sitting, and when I took it to Wagner he embraced me and said he could not understand how I had done it."

"That was an instance of conjuring up hallucinations at will. Probably if I had gone on painting in that way I should have gone mad."

"There is no doubt that genius is an abnormal development in a particular direction, and when this genius gets out of control you get what is called insanity."

"Do not let me scare you. It is not necessary to be insane to be a genius. Be day dreamers, but be practical. Have hallucinations, but know that you have them."

A Perfumed Caravan.

Everybody knows how subtle, penetrating and permanent is the rich perfume of attar of roses. The larger part of the world's supply of this delicious scent is made in Persia, where there are many hundreds of acres devoted to the cultivation of roses for this purpose. At certain seasons of the year long caravans of donkeys, laden with attar, and under guard of soldiers to protect the rich booty from attacks by robbers, journey from central Persia to the little port of Bushire, whence it is exported to Bombay. Other donkey trains similarly escorted, proceed to ports on the Caspian sea, which, after Hindustan, are the largest consumers of the costly luxury. When the wind is in the right direction the approach of one of these caravans is announced by the scent long before it can be seen, and the line of its progress can be traced by the odor for days after it has passed by.

Pirates of the Caspian.

The Turcoman dwellers in central Asia are terrible robbers. They are also slave dealers, selling all the prisoners whom they make in war or in their thieving raids. Besides plundering by land, they carry on their evil work by water, for they have a number of pirate ships on the Caspian sea which lie in wait for Russian and Persian vessels. They seize all the goods on board these ships, and the unfortunate crews are sold into slavery. The chief markets for slaves are Khiva and Bokhara. Sometimes they have a difficulty in finding purchasers for all their captives if these have been numerous, and they have been known to dispose of a Persian prisoner for a sum equal to 18 pence of British money. They keep many slaves to till their fields and treat them most cruelly.—London Answers.

Just a Hint.

Miss Elderly—I painted this portrait of myself some weeks ago and—
Cadlings (looking at the picture of a young girl)—What a good memory you have.—Transatlantic Tales.

The patience the woman next door has with her children doesn't cease to be a virtue half quick enough.

MIRACLE OF SELF-CONFIDENCE.

The Doubting Waverer is Self-Ordained for Failure.

It was said that Napoleon's presence in a battle doubled the strength of his forces. Half the effectiveness of an army resides in the soldiers' faith in their leader. When the leader doubts, hesitates, wavers, the whole army is thrown into confusion; but his confidence doubles the assurance of every man under him.

The mental faculties, like soldiers, must believe in their leader—the unconquerable will. The mind of the doubter, the hesitator, the waverer, the man who is not sure of himself, who thinks he is not equal to what he has undertaken, is set toward failure, and everything works against him. There is a weakening all along the line.

In an emergency, as in danger, a man can often perform feats of great strength which he could not even approximate in cold blood. Arousing a man multiplies his power tremendously. Think of what delicate men and women, even invalids, have accomplished when dominated by some supreme occasion or a mighty passion. The imperious "must" gives added strength and unusual power to all the faculties. So a great self-faith, an unwavering self-confidence, braces up the entire man, physically, mentally, morally. It raises him to his highest power, and makes him do with ease what would be impossible without this wonderful stimulus.

An overmastering faith in oneself often enables comparatively ignorant men and women to do marvelous things—feats which sensitive, timid, doubting people, of far greater ability and much finer texture and nobler qualities shrink from attempting.

I know people who have been hunting for months for a situation; but they go into an office with a confession of weakness in their very manner; they show their lack of self-confidence. Their prophecy of failure is in their faces, in their manner. They surrender before the battle begins. They are living witnesses against themselves.

When you ask a man to give you a position, and he reads this language in your face and manner, "Please give me a position; do not kick me out; fate is against me; I am an unlucky dog; I am disheartened; I have lost confidence in myself," he will only have contempt for you; he will say to himself you are not a man, to start with, and he will get rid of you as soon as he can.

If you expect to get a position you must go into an office with the air of a conqueror; you must fling out confidence from yourself before you can convince an employer that you are the man he is looking for. You must show by your very presence that you are a man of force, a man who can do things; with vigor, cheerfulness, and enthusiasm.

If you carry with you evidence of your power, the badge of superiority, then you will not wander the streets looking for a situation very long. Everywhere employers are looking for men who can do things, who can conquer by inherent force and energy.—Orison Swett Marden in "Success Magazine."

Not as It Read.

A certain M. P., as proud and fond as a man should be of his beautiful young wife, was just about rising to speak in a debate when a telegram was put into his hands. He read it, left the house, jumped into a cab, drove to Charing Cross and took the train to Dover. Next day he returned home, rushed into his wife's bedroom, and finding her there, upbraided the astonished lady in no measured terms. She protested her ignorance of having done anything to offend him.

"Then what did you mean by your telegram?" he asked.

"Mean? What I said, of course! What are you talking about?"

"Read it for yourself," said he. She read: "I flee with Mr. X. to Dover straight. Pray for me."

For the moment words would not come. Then, after a merry fit of laughter, the suspected wife quietly remarked:

"Oh, those dreadful telegraph people. No wonder you are out of your mind, dear. I telegraphed simply: 'I tea with Mrs. X. in Dover street. Stay for me.'—Pearson's.

Tax Titles.

It is proposed in France, where ingenuity in devising new sources of revenue has been raised to a fine art, to impose a tax on titles of nobility.

In a nation which has taxed windows and doors the proposal will not seem extraordinary. The odd thing is that the republic, which has declared such titles detestable, should now recognize them as a means of national income. A point of interest for the outer world is that only genuine titles will be taxed. Their legitimacy will thus be guaranteed by government stamp, and fathers of heiresses contemplating an investment may pay down the purchase money with the same assurances of validity that safeguard real estate transactions.

Forgot He Was a Convict.

A life convict in the Andamans had served some long period when an order recently came for his release. All the time he had been in the band, and had evidently so far forgot that he was a prisoner that on his release he put in a claim for a pension on account of his long and faithful service as a government servant.—Madras Mail.

In theory one man is as good as another, but in practice it is a lie.

REV. DR. QUAYLE.

Famous Lecturer and Preacher Whom Methodists Made Bishop.

Among those whom the Methodist in general conference in Baltimore elected bishops perhaps none is more widely known than is Rev. Dr. William Alfred Quayle, who has charmed audiences in every part of the United States by his ability as a preacher and lecturer. He is also an author of wide



REV. DR. QUAYLE.

repute. He is a native of Parkville, Mo., and is 48 years of age. He was professor of Greek at Baker University for three years, acting as vice president of the university during the last year of his professorship. In 1890 he was made president of the institution. At present he is pastor of St. James' Church, Chicago.

Artesian Wells.

The theoretical explanation of the phenomenon is easily understood. The secondary and tertiary geological formations often present the appearance of immense basins, the boundary or rim of the basin having been formed by an upheaval of adjacent strata. In these formations it often happens that a porous stratum, consisting of sand, sandstone, chalk or other calcareous matter, is included between two impermeable layers of clay so as to form a flat porous U tube, continuous from side to side of the valley, the outcrop on the surrounding hills forming the mouth of the tube. The rain filtering down through the porous layer to the bottom of the basin forms there a subterranean pool, which, with the liquid or semiliquid column pressing upon it, constitutes a sort of huge natural hydrostatic bellows. Sometimes the pressure on the superincumbent crust is so great as to cause an upheaval or disturbance of the valley. It is obvious, then, that when a hole is bored down through the upper impermeable layer to the surface of the lake the water will be forced up by the natural law of water seeking its own level to a height above the surface of the valley, greater or less, according to the elevation of the level in the feeding column, thus forming a natural fountain on precisely the same principle as that of most artificial fountains, where the water supply comes from a considerable height above the jet.

Losing His Grip.

Field Marshal Count Von Moltke, the great Prussian strategist, had the utmost contempt for loquacity. On the rare occasions when he addressed the reichstag, his speeches were models of brevity. At banquets it was his custom to sit in silence except when he proposed "His majesty, the king," or "The health of his majesty the king." On one occasion an officer laid a heavy wager that at a coming state dinner Von Moltke would not use more than seven words in proposing King William's health. It happened that on this occasion the great general said: "The health of his majesty the king, gentlemen," upon hearing which the officer muttered: "Ah, the field marshal grows old and talkative."—Buffalo Commercial.

Another Glass.

The seventeenth century puritan preachers talked for two hours or more not "by the clock," but by the hour glass. At least one of them turned the glass to humorous account. He found himself no further than the middle of the sermon when the sands had run out. "Drunkenness" was his subject, and, reversing the horologe, "Let's have another glass," said he. Sir Roger L'Estrange tells of a parish clerk who sat patiently until the preacher was three-quarters through his second glass and the majority of his hearers had quietly left the church. Rising at a convenient pause, he asked the minister to close the church door when he had done, "and push the key under it, as he and the few that remained were about to retire."

Bright Boy.

"What is the worst thing about riches?" asked the teacher of the juvenile class.

"Their scarcity," promptly answered the bright youth at the head.—Chicago News.

One Drawback.

Olive—What an improvement it will be if the time ever comes when everybody can get a seat in the street cars.
Violet—Oh, I don't know. A girl would never be sure then that she was pretty.—Puck.

Whitewash will not hide the freckles on a man's reputation.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

POVERTY OF COLLEGE ENGLISH.

By President Eliot of Harvard.



One night in Sanders' Theater an English gentleman gave a lecture as good in form as in matter. He chanced to interest a Harvard graduate, whose interests in college had been chiefly athletic. He came onto the platform and expressed to the lecturer his approbation, and he used his one adjective. He said, "Mr. Blank, that was bully."

I recently listened to the conversation of two graduates of Harvard, men now 35 years old, perhaps. And if I were not familiar with the language of the football field and the brokers' board, I should have had to ask what they meant. Their conversation is chiefly derived from these two classical sources. I plead, therefore, for storing the mind with more words of power, phrases of elegance and virtue.

HARDSHIPS OF AMERICAN AMBASSADORS.

By Charlemagne Tower.



It is not generally known, but it is a fact, that with the salary of the present time the United States service is the most difficult government in the world for an ambassador to serve properly, because, with \$17,000 a year, he is obliged to rent a house, meet his personal and domestic expenses, and entertain according to his official position in the country to which he is accredited. This is impossible, and leads to the belief in America that no one but a rich man can accept the appointment to an embassy. The idea is a bad one for the country; it is totally un-American and entirely wrong in principle. It is a fact that many of the ablest and most suitable men we have in America are not rich men. From this point of view, the question ought to be considered very seriously at home. In treating the subject of the establishment and entertaining of an ambassador abroad, it must be remembered that this is not a question of sending Mr. So-and-so with his family to live in ease and comfort for a term of years in Europe. On the contrary, the individual sent counts for comparatively little, by himself, but the ambassador of the United States of America is a person who represents the whole nation; he is received as such and treated as such. The national pride of every American demands that he shall represent properly and live up to his station. He is the recipient of very many social courtesies and acts of politeness which he is obliged, of course, to return in kind. His colleagues, the ambassadors of Germany and England and

France, do these things in mansions which belong to their governments, and with salaries which are twice as large as his, or even more.

LOVE IS NATIVE TO THE SOUL.

By Leon A. Harvey.



Science tells us that the physical universe is one, that life is one, and that man is the highest product, if not the end toward which creation has looked from the beginning. To find the meaning of the universe as interpreted by science, then, we must look into the mind and heart of man, who is creation's flower. What kind of a being is this which the ages have produced? Here we are brought face to face with spiritual laws. For the distinctive thing about man is not that he has a body, but that he has a mind. Is this thought world, this world of spiritual realities in which man lives, a unity like the physical world? If so, then the great unity of the physical world is a great mind or soul in the spiritual world.

Older than the history of religion in the world is the law of righteousness in the soul. The justice which the ten commandments demand is written in the constitution of man. Without obedience to that justice in some slight degree man could not have risen above the brute. The love for man which the New Testament proclaims gleams from the eyes of that far-off mother who seeks to protect her child from impending harm or to minister to its helpless needs. Such is the witness of science declaring that the fundamentals of religion—righteousness and love—are native to the soul and come out of the constitution of the universe.

CONSERVATISM BETTER THAN HASTE.

By Rev. Dr. Charles Parkhurst.



Were there the same crisp, moral atmosphere that men respired in the later day of Moses and throughout the administration of Joshua, men who have large, nation-wide obligations at Washington would find enough to do in attending to those obligations, and would have no time left for peregrinating as a means of auctioning themselves off upon the acceptance of voting constituencies.

There is a lamentable disposition to discount the quiet ways and the judicious conservatism of days gone by and to estimate progress by the speed with which we become distanced from the spirit by which our fathers were animated a century and more ago.

If a man is not going the right road the very velocity with which he travels only postpones instead of hastens the date of his arrival. The directness of the route is incomparably more important than the number of miles an hour.

ONE ON BRYAN.

An Incident that Kept His Head from Undue Swelling.

The last time William J. Bryan was at the national capital he told a story at his own expense, concerning his early career as an orator. The incident he related took place several years before Mr. Bryan sprang into national prominence as a presidential candidate.

"I stumped my State," he said, "in a lively gubernatorial contest and made red-hot speeches against the Republican candidate. I said such severe things that I thought at the time that it might prove to be a little embarrassing if I should ever meet the gentleman personally. The Republican candidate was elected and a short time afterward I accepted an invitation to attend a non-political meeting in Omaha and deliver an address. I think that it was an entertainment for the benefit of some charity. I know that there were several speakers down on the program; also a number of singers. The Governor-elect presided. The chairman of the Entertainment Committee introduced the speaker or singer to the Governor and he would then present them to the audience.

"When it came my turn to be presented to the Governor I had some misgivings as to the reception he would give me, on account of the bitter speeches I had made in the campaign. The Governor gave me a pleasant smile, however, and, turning to the audience, he said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to presenting to you, William J. Bryan—then, turning to me, and in a stage whisper that could be heard, it seemed to me, half way across the house, said: 'Singer or speaker, Mr. Bryan?'

"That experience kept my head from swelling. The Governor and I afterward became good friends, but he told me that he had actually never heard of me before the Omaha meeting I have mentioned. And I had been under the impression that my speeches in that campaign had stirred the State from end to end."

Fewer Students Go to Germany.

The number of American students at the German universities is lower than it has been for years. At the University of Berlin the figures are the smallest on record. Only sixty-eight men and twenty-seven women from America are enrolled, as compared with a total of more than 200 three years ago and more than 400 ten years ago. A similar state of affairs is said to exist in all the other German institutions.

Its Danger.

Nurse—Please, ma'am, I can't find little Franz anywhere. We've looked all over.

Mistress—Did you look to see if he's been gathered up by the vacuum cleaner?—Transatlantic Tales.

Of course we are all of us wonderfully smart, but there is not a day passes but what some one suffers from our blunders.

Meanness in a boy so often develops into worthlessness.

WOMAN WHO LOST IN FIGHT FOR MILLIONS.



My dear Mrs. Snell: You are well. I take a trip to the south. All best love until we meet again. I am as anxious to be in your arms again. Love, Mabelle Snell McNamara.

books of some of the most noted authors. Figured on a scientific basis it would also be shown that Snell's niece received a higher price per word than the best known magazine writers of the present day.

Figuring on a basis of \$100,000 for ninety letters, it will be seen that Colonel Snell paid his niece \$1,111.11 for each letter. The average number of words in each letter may be set at 300. Thus this letter writer got \$3.73 for every word she wrote. The average number of letters to a word may be fixed generally at six. Thus Mabelle McNamara received for every character written more than 62 cents. This may be tabulated as follows:

Each love note	\$1,111.11
Each word	3.73
Each letter	.62

And judging from some of the letters, the aged banker reckoned his "soul mate's" love notes cheap at the price. For instance, following the receipt of one of her letters he sent her notes amounting to \$2,000. They were as good as gold, being secured by 150 acres of good farm land.

On other occasions, in response to the soothing touch of one of her soul notes, the colonel would deed her valuable real estate or give her good dividend paying stocks. All through the trial it was shown that the niece's appeals for funds were almost as fruitful as King Midas's golden touch.



It is estimated that New Zealand has an available coal supply of 1,200,000,000 tons, of which not more than 20,000,000 tons have been touched. This was the first of the British colonies to try the experiment of State ownership of colliery property.

Speaking at the Royal Institution, London, Hon. R. J. Strutt said that in consequence of experiments he had come to the conclusion that there was radium in every rock of the earth's surface. The quantity of radium in the surface of the earth would be sufficient to account for the internal heat of the globe.

A sun motor was one of the objects shown at the recent exhibition in Madrid. It is useful for pumping water, working threshing machines, creating electricity, etc., and, of course, after the machine has been bought there is no further expense. On a cloudy day, however, it would be impossible for much work to be done.

The New York Zoological Society has a toad said to have been exhumed from limestone at Butte, Mont., at a depth of 150 feet. This toad has now lived for eight months in a porcelain jar without feeding. It should not be assumed, however, that the animal lived in the rock without air, or without nourishment of some kind. Limestone is full of pores, holes and fissures. The color pattern of the toad has faded from its confinement, but nobody believes that it was born in any other way than the normal one, or that its life was sustained in its prison without the usual means. Scientific observation of this toad only began upon its reception in the museum.

By proclamation of the President the Jewel Cave National Monument has been established in the Black Hills National Forest in South Dakota. This formation is in some respects, unique. It was explored in 1900, and consists of a series of chambers, connected by passages and galleries, the walls of which are encrusted with beautiful cal-

cite crystals. It is situated in a canyon, on a limestone plateau, 6,000 feet above sea level. It is believed to have been the channel for the waters of a now extinct geyser.

Objects that the early navigators and explorers never dreamed of now draw learned men to some of the remote oceanic islands. The Canterbury Philosophic Institute of New Zealand, with the aid of the government, is about to send an expedition of investigators in terrestrial magnetism, geology, botany and zoology to the Auckland and Campbell Islands, which lie respectively 200 and 300 miles from the south coast of New Zealand. The Auckland Islands have no inhabitants. Among the objects of the expedition is the collection of evidence concerning the ancient antarctic continent, supposed to have joined New Zealand to South America on the one hand, and to Australia, Mauritius, Madagascar and Africa on the other.

His Chance.

At a recent wedding in a small western town the officiating clergyman, after the ceremony and the usual congratulations, turned to the assembled friends, and said: "Friends, you all know these young people; you have seen them grow up from children, and now that they have entered the holy state of matrimony, perhaps some of their old neighbors may have some special word to say to them."

There was a silence; no one responded for a moment; then the father of the bride stepped out from his position near his daughter and said:

"I don't know as I can add anything to what has already been said," and he looked solemnly about the little gathering, evidently uncomfortable and embarrassed; but fortunately his eyes fell upon a neighbor, a political opponent, who would never listen to his views upon certain matters relating to taxation, and the speaker's face brightened, and he exclaimed with energy, "but this seems an excellent opportunity and I should like to say a few words on the single tax!"—Youth's Companion.

We have yet to see any man with so much family pride that he longed to be the first in a photograph group of five generations.



"Do you think people should be punished for gambling at the races?" "A lot of them are by having their money taken away from them."—Washington Star.

She—He tells me all his secrets. He—Well, you don't object to that, do you? She—Oh, I don't know. I think I'd rather find them out!—London Opinion.

The Maid—Do you believe it's unlucky to get married on a Friday? The Abominable Bachelor—Certainly. Why should Friday be an exception?—Black and White.

Molly—When you spoke to father, did you tell him you had \$500 in the bank? George—Yes. Molly—And what did he say? George—He borrowed it.—Sketchy Bits.

The Judge—Was your chauffeur guilty in this accident? The Prisoner—No, your honor, the victim was run over in entire compliance with the ordinance.—Green Bag.

"I can not live but a week longer without you!" "Really, duke? Now how can you fix on a specific length of time?" "Ze landlord fix on it, miss; not I."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Pardon me," the photographer said, "but I think your smile is unnecessarily broad. It will show all your teeth." "Those teeth cost me \$60," growled the sitter. "I want 'em to show."—Chicago Tribune.

"You Americans don't appreciate art," said the man from abroad. "We don't, eh?" rejoined the earnest patriot. "Why, we pay some opera singers more than we do baseball players!"—Washington Star.

Mrs. Baker—My husband costs me a good deal of money. Mrs. Barker—Yes, and he isn't very good to you, either. Mrs. Baker—I know it, but I got a dandy lot of wedding presents with him.—New York Times.

"Well," said Kwoter, "you know, 'faint heart ne'er won fair lady.'" "Nonsense!" replied Miss Bright; "if the lady's heart isn't faint and she's willing to help him a little he can win every time."—Philadelphia Press.

Biggs—Do you believe that the use of tobacco impairs the memory? Diggs—Not necessarily. I haven't been able to forget that cigar you gave me two weeks ago—but perhaps there was no tobacco in it.—Chicago Daily News.

Phyllis—What an awkward waltzer Charley Litevate is. Wonder he wouldn't take a few lessons. Maud—Why, he has. He told me that he took a regular correspondence-school course in dancing last winter.—Sunday Magazine.

Jingle (to short, stout party)—Just had such a good time with that lady over there. Awfully flirty, don't you know. But now she won't even look at me. Short Party (just arrived)—How funny! She's my wife.—The Tatler.

Tommy—Pop, what is the difference between a dialogue and a monologue? Tommy's Pop—When two women talk, my son, it's a dialogue, when a woman carries on a conversation with her husband, it's a monologue.—Philadelphia Record.

"I haven't heard of you going out to Suburb's to dinner lately." "No; he says I can't do that any more." "Why, I thought you were his closest friend. What's the matter?" "He tells me their cook doesn't like me."—Philadelphia Press.

"Nelle," called down the strict parent, giving his daughter's nightly caller the usual warning to get out, as the clock struck 11. "I'm coming down there now." "You needn't mind, father," was the unexpected reply, "Mr. Wells has wound up the clock and put out the cat."—Lippincott's Magazine.

"Who," she asked, "is that scrawny, bow-legged, ridiculous looking person talking to Miss Rockingham?" "That is Count Briscapicknitzel!" "Oh! What an aristocratic, noble bearing he seems to have, now that he has shifted his position so that the light strikes him properly."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Well, sir," said the old gentleman indignantly, "what are you doing round here again? I thought that delicate hint I gave you with my boot just as you left the front door last night would give you to understand that I don't like you—won't have you—coming here." "It did," said the young man who was "after" the daughter, as a look of mingled pain and admiration came over his face; "but I thought I would come and ask you—" "Ask me what?" "If you wouldn't like to join our football club."—Stray Stories.

The Judge—Is yo' name Immanuel Baxter? Immanuel—Yassah. The Judge—Well, you are charged by Officer Tucker with stealing a side of bacon at Walter's store last night. Immanuel—Ah wants ter file a alibi. The Judge—What for? Immanuel—Ah don't know, seh; Mistah Reginald James—he's a col'd lawyer—he done tol' me ter say dat. The Judge—Oh, I see. But why didn't you steal a ham? They're better than sides. Immanuel—They wasn't no ham down dah. The Judge—Thirty days.—Cleveland Leader.

There is enough happiness in sight, if you could get it.

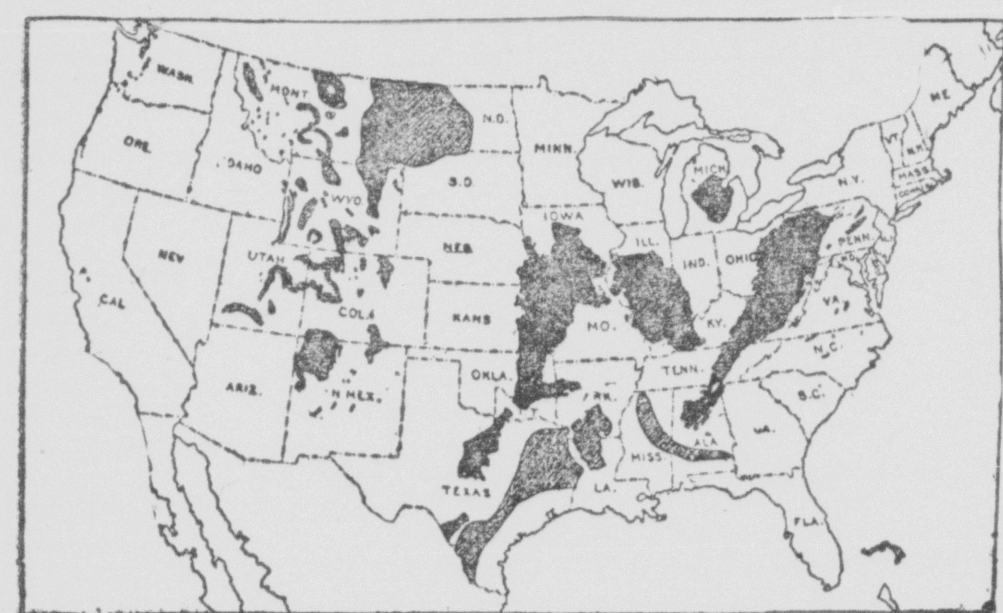
UNCLE SAM'S COAL AREAS.

Montana Can Boast of Most Extensive Field.

The Scientific American has made an interesting abstract from an address by Marius R. Campbell, of the United States Geological Survey, to the National Geographic Society.

Coal, according to the address, may be divided into three main classes, anthracite, bituminous and lignite, but in the trade these main classes are broken up into several groups, which are represented in the following diagram:

DIAGRAM SHOWING CLASS OF COAL.
Anthracite. (a) Anthracite.
(b) Semi-anthracite.



COAL AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BLACK SHOWS ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL; SHADED, LIGNITE.

(c) Semi-bituminous.
(d) Bituminous.
(e) Sub-bituminous.
(f) Lignite.

(a) Anthracite is too well known to need description. (b) Semi-anthracite is a low grade of anthracite. (c) Semi-bituminous is a high grade of bituminous, such as the George's Creek coal of Maryland, Pocahontas coal of Virginia and West Virginia, and the carboniferous coal of Arkansas. (d) Bituminous is the common grade of coal found throughout the Eastern coal fields and in limited areas in the West. (e) Sub-bituminous is applied to coals below the grade of bituminous, but above that of lignite. They are black and shining, but are light in weight and slack badly on exposure to the atmosphere. These coals are common in the western fields of Washington, eastern part of Montana, Northern Wyoming, about Denver in Colorado, and in Northwestern New Mexico. (f) Lignite is brown and woody, and occurs in North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, Southeastern Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama.

The classes noted above include all of the different kinds of coal that are known, but certain peculiarities of coals within the bituminous class have led to distinctions which are of great importance; thus the property of coking, which is limited entirely to the bituminous class, has given to coals possessing this peculiarity a value far above those coals having similar composition, but which do not possess this

characteristic. The reason why one coal will coke and another will not is not understood; a practical test is the only way by which the coking properties of a coal are determined. Most of the coke is produced in the Appalachian coal field in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama.

The areas of the coal fields that lie within the various States differ greatly, even more than the production. It will be a surprise to many to learn that the coal fields of Montana are more extensive than those of any other State, and that Texas is a close second. In this connection it must be understood that each of these States includes an enormous territory, equal to two or three of the smaller Eastern States. It is true, however, that most of the coal territory of these States is underlain by low grade lignite, and hence the fields are not so important as their areas would indicate. The same is true of North Dakota, which includes an extremely large area of coal territory, but the fuel is wholly lignite and of comparatively little value.

If the present rate of coal consumption should be maintained from now on, the coal of the United States would last nearly 4,000 years. On the other hand, the increasing rate of coal consumption in the United States is an alarming factor in considering the future supply. The rate of increase is enormous, the amount produced in each decade since 1816 being equal to the entire previous consumption. The amount of coal consumed in the ten years from 1816 to 1825 was about 315,350 short tons. In the ten years from 1896 to 1905 the consumption was over 2,832,599,452 short tons.

If the consumption of coal continues to increase in the future as fast as it has in the past, the supply will be exhausted in about 100 years.

Picking Out the Tree.

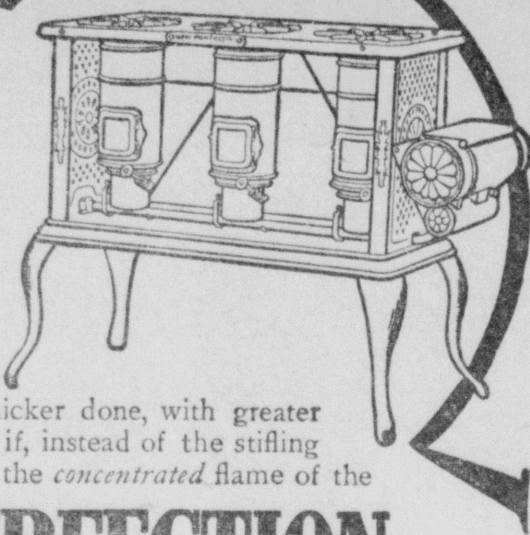
Willie—Teacher told us to-day that there's a certain kind o' tree that grows out o' rocks. I can't remember what it was.

His Pa—It's a family tree, I guess.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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No kitchen appliance gives such actual satisfaction and real home comfort as the New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove.

Kitchen work, this coming summer, will be better and quicker done, with greater personal comfort for the worker if, instead of the stifling heat of a coal fire, you cook by the concentrated flame of the



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SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1908.

THE CORYDON LEADER is the name of a new independent paper started at Corydon. D. J. Murr is the editor and manager. The first issue presents a neat appearance and its columns are well filled with news.

THE newly elected member of the school board, B. F. Schneck, who will assume his official duties August 1, is in every way well qualified for this important office and will prove his worth in the position to which he has been chosen by the council. He will succeed Dr. W. M. Casey who has made an excellent member of the school board. Dr. Casey is deeply interested in public education and his splendid work as a member of the school board is appreciated by the people.

Watch the Spot

Constipation with all its manifestations of a disturbed liver and indigestion yields quickly to **Sanol**. It only costs 35 cents to find out the great curative powers in the Sanol Remedies. Take nothing else from the druggist. Remember it is **Sanol** you want. 35c and \$1.00 per bottle at the drug store.

Want Ads. in the REPUBLICAN Pay.

H. I. Sherwood, M. D.

Specialty Chronic Diseases.

Dr. Sherwood will permanently locate in Seymour after the 6th of July. He has successfully treated 2000 cases of Piles, Rupture and Varicocele within the last five years by the Hypodermic treatment, no cutting. He treats female complaints, catarrh, goitre, skin disease, cancer, indigestion, all forms of chronic disease. He is equipped with electric appliances, hot air apparatus, urine, blood and biological examinations, both by the microscope and chemically. He comes well recommended with twenty years professional experience. Consultation free and invited. jyd

B. & O. S.-W.

Special Summer Tourist Tickets with stop-over privileges to all points on sale daily.

Home Seekers round trip tickets to the West and South-west, South and South-east on sale the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Democratic National Convention, Denver, Colorado. For the above occasion round trip tickets will be on sale July 1st to 4th at the rate of \$35.20.

C. C. FREY, Agt.
W. P. TOWNSEND, D. P. A.
Vincennes, Ind.

Want Ads. get results. Try one.

Building Material

For the Best at the Lowest Price Delivered on Short Notice, See

Travis Carter Co.

BREWERS ARCUSED

They Count on Carrying Indiana With Aid of German Vote.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 23.—A local paper today quoted Mayor Rose of Milwaukee as saying that Indiana will go Democratic in November. "Why do I say that," said Rose, "because every German I met while in Indianapolis said he would vote the Democratic ticket this year. Mr. Lieber told me there were 65,000 Germans in Indiana, and he was willing to bet his last dollar that 62,500 would vote the Democratic ticket this fall. This same condition, he was told, existed in Ohio and Illinois. The trouble in Indiana is Governor Hanly and his attitude on the liquor question. He has made all the Germans mad and they will make their resentment manifest at the polls. And as he is a Republican, they are going to take it out of the party." The Lieber referred to is the head of the largest brewery in Indiana.

The Indiana delegation to the Denver convention will stop at Lincoln several hours on July 5 and will visit with William Jennings Bryan, who extended an invitation to members of the club to visit him at his farm. William H. Everroad of Columbus, one of the Fourth district delegates, has already left for Denver. He is boosting John Mitchell, former president of the Mine Workers, for the nomination for vice president. It is the understanding that practically the entire Indiana delegation would be pleased with the nomination of Mitchell for vice president, as they believe he would help the state ticket among the 22,000 Indiana miners. However, some of Mitchell's very close friends here said that he will become a candidate for the nomination for governor of Illinois if he decides to enter the political game. John E. Hollett, president of the Indiana Democratic club, announces that reservations for the special train to be run by the club to Denver for the Democratic national convention are coming in rapidly. The train will leave Indianapolis at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of July 4 by way of Chicago, Des Moines, Omaha and Lincoln. Thomas R. Marshall, nominee for governor, will go on the special train. "Anyone expecting to go on the special train," said Mr. Hollett, "will be expected to make his reservation not later than June 30. Owing to the large demand for Pullman cars on this occasion, and in order that we may have an especially nice train, it is necessary for us to obtain our cars and reservations as early as possible. A deposit of \$7.50 is required, and no reservations will be accepted after July 2. All Democrats whether members of the club or not are invited to go with us."

John Worth Kern of Indianapolis is a receptive candidate for the Democratic nomination for vice president. When asked today regarding his attitude, he said: "I don't want to be a candidate for any office, and I have never thought there was any reason why I should say anything beyond that. I don't apprehend any emergency will arise whereby I shall be called upon to make a more definite statement. If such an emergency were to arise, I am not prepared to say at present how I would meet it." The Indiana Democrats have formally endorsed Mr. Kern for vice president.

The Republican state committee will meet here next week to make the first outline of plans for the state campaign. The returns from the six months poll are practically all in. They show, according to Secretary Riddick, that the Republicans will win if they can get out their vote. We are receiving letters from all over the state which show that Republicans are pleased with the nomination of Taff and Sherman," he said. The Republicans expect to wage an oratorical campaign and leading speakers from many states will help to conduct the speech making.

Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks will go to Quebec in July to represent this country at the Ter-Centennial celebration in honor of the founding of that city. Pending the expiration of his term the vice president will spend his spare time chiefly in resting and getting in readiness to resume the practice of law. A large number of friends with whom he has come in contact since the Chicago convention have commented upon the cheerfulness with which he accepts the situation.

Killed by Premature Blast.
Ft. William, Ont., June 23.—Frederick Jeffrey, an Englishman, and John Crowley, of Hancock, Mich., were instantly killed by a premature explosion in the Lock Limond water works tunnel, where the city has a large force at work. William Jock was fatally injured. The men were in the shaft preparing the powder for a blast when the explosion occurred.

Streetcar Caught Child.
Muncie, Ind., June 23.—Opal, the four-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. August Bartsch, while attempting to cross the street in front of her home was struck by a streetcar and killed.

Drowned in the Kankakee.
Wheatfield, Ind., June 23.—Martin Jensen of this place was drowned while bathing in the Kankakee river at Dunn's bridge. The body was recovered.

It's a Boy.
Madrid, June 23.—A son was born to Queen Victoria of Spain last night.

CITY OFFICIALS

Nearly Five Hundred of Them Gather Today at Laporte.

MANY QUESTIONS COME UP

Problems Confronting Indiana Municipalities Will Be Under Discussion This Week.

The People of Laporte Have Arranged to Give Their Visitors a Good Time.

Laporte, Ind., June 23.—The eighteenth annual convention of the Municipal League of Indiana convened here this afternoon for a three-days' session. Nearly 500 officials of Indiana cities, including mayors, clerks, treasurers, councilmen and judges, are present and many problems arising in the administration of Indiana municipalities will be discussed. Wednesday evening the citizens of Laporte will entertain the visitors at Pine Lake, and on Thursday afternoon they will enjoy a trolley trip to Michigan City and a ride on the steamer Theodore Roosevelt on Lake Michigan.

JOHN MITCHELL'S PLANS

Definite Place With Civic Federation Claims Former Miners' Leader.

Indianapolis, June 23.—John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, has given out a letter declining to become a candidate for political office and indicating that he will become instead head of the trade agreement department of the National Civic Federation. The letter was addressed to John C. Harding, secretary of the political action committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and was called out by an endorsement by that body of Mr. Mitchell's tentative candidacy for the Democratic nomination for governor of Illinois. In the letter Mr. Mitchell asserts that he is "not much of a politician," and he calls attention to his recent illness as further reason for his declination to take an active part in the coming campaign.

Mr. Mitchell's work with the Civic Federation will involve attempts to settle labor disputes without resort to strikes or lockouts. The position carries a salary of \$6,000 a year. Mr. Mitchell says that he feels that he can be of more service to organized labor by trying to secure industrial peace than by being governor of Illinois.

Alleged Horsethieves Give Up to Posse of Farmers.

Hammond, Ind., June 23.—Lake Station sand dunes, where the carbandits made their last stand, was the scene of another "man hunt" by a force of citizens in search of the leaders of a band of horsethieves which had been pursued for two days by farmers armed with rifles and shotguns. The determined farmers finally closed in not far from the spot where Niedermyer, Marx and Vandine were captured and began firing into the brush, when they were greeted by loud shouts of "We surrender."

Two men exhausted from their long flight and ragged and bloody from fighting their way through the brush, came out and surrendered to Marshal James Gill. They gave their names as Henry Green, aged thirty years old, and James Markovitz, aged thirty-four years, of Chicago.



AIR DOME TONIGHT

BILLIE MOORE—Dancing and Singing.

MAY CARMOND—Singer of English Songs.

CLEONI PEARL FELL—Dancing.

Entire Change of Program

Summer Bargains

Summer Dress Goods, White and other Fancy Waistings, Fancy Belts, Many Novelties in Neckwear, Fancy Black and Tan Hose, Silks, Muslins, Veiling and other articles of Ladies ware. Also Hand Bags, a line of Merry Widow Novelties including Bows, Belts, Etc.

For The Gents

Collars, Work Shirts, Dress Shirts, Overalls and other articles.

A Good Line

Of Rugs, Carpets, Linoleum, Towels, Table Linen, Lace Curtains, Draperies and Notions.

W. H. Reynolds

22 S. Chestnut St., Seymour, Ind.

FRESH and WHOLESOME

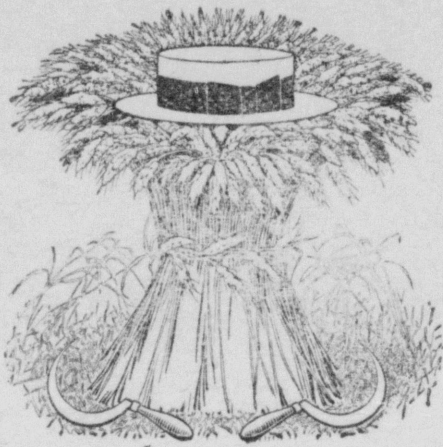
Our growing trade keeps our stock of groceries moving rapidly. You will find them fresh and appetizing. Our prices are right, our goods are right, and we treat our customers right. Come and see, or telephone No. 354.

Russell's Grocery

EAST SECOND STREET.

Straw Hats

Now is the time to begin wearing Straw Hats.
You can find in our line all the newest creations.



Nobby Dip Front Soft Straws . . . 1.00 to 3.50
Straight Brim Yachts50 to 3.50
Panamas 4.00 to 7.50

THE HUB

CORRECT STYLES ALWAYS.

STATIONERY

Largest line of good Box Paper ever
shown in Seymour at T. R. Carter's.

For Sale

\$2009.00 this beautiful home, 8 rooms,
4 closets, hall, gas in every
room, summer kitchen, cellar,
well, cistern, lot 50x150, fruit
and sheds and henery.
\$1500.00 this residence, lot 57x157 good
location, 4 rooms and summer
kitchen, sheds, McCann well,
good corner lot.
\$1200.00 for this 6 room and summer
kitchen residence, lot 50x150,
large barn, 2 wells, fruit, etc.
\$2750.00 for this elegant residence, gas
in every room, bath-room,
concrete walks, furnace, cel-
lar, plastered barn, 6 rooms.
\$1200.00 for this fine new home, fine
shade, concrete walks, well, 5
rooms, front and rear porch.

GEO. SCHAEFER,
Real Estate and
General Insurance
First National Bank Bldg. Seymour.

Talcum Time

THE disagreeable features of
summer time are largely
overcome by the use of
good talcum powder—the kind
sold by your druggist. We
have all the popular kinds
known to be good. See our fine
perfumes and toilet requisites.

Cox Pharmacy,
Phone 100.



When Columbia "Primps"
on July 4th

in honor of her Uncle Sams' birth-
day she will never forget that the
first principle of hygiene and
cleanliness is in having her teeth
and mouth in good condition.
Celebrate the 4th of July by having
your teeth attended to, whether
they need filling, crowning, bridg-
ing or an entire new set inserted
by coming to

Dr. B. S. Shinness.

PERSONAL.

Kelsae Bottorff went to Wheatland
Monday on a business trip.

Mrs. Oscar Brooke, of Brownstown,
was in this city this morning.

Miss Nellie Murphy, of Washington,
is the guest of Miss Clara Stelle.

George Vehslage made a business
trip to Brownstown Monday.

John Fink was a passenger to
Brownstown Monday morning.

Lawrence A. Ebner made a busi-
ness trip to North Vernon this morn-
ing.

Mrs. Mike Reinhart is very low
with typhoid at their home on S.
Broadway.

Miss Lillian Fink returned Monday
morning from spending a few days at
Brownstown.

Miss Cleo Donald and her father
came here from Vincennes Sunday to
be the guests of friends.

Miss Grace Brown, daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. Joseph Brown, visited
friends in Columbus Sunday.

Mrs. M. C. Carpenter returned last
night from attending the International
Sunday School Association at Louis-
ville.

Jay C. Smith returned last night
from Louisville where he was a dele-
gate to the inter-national Sunday
School Convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Weiss and
daughter, of Buffalo, N. Y., are here
visiting Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Leining-
er for a few days.

Miss Bessie Uphman, of Wheeling
Island, W. Va., arrived this afternoon
to make a visit with her cousin, D.
M. Hayes, and family.

Mrs. Wright Payne came up from
Brownstown Monday morning to vi-
sit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James
Newman, of E. Third street.

Mrs. Thomas Childers, who has
been visiting her son, Conductor
Hiram Childers, left for Cincinnati on
the pine o'clock train Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Everingham will
leave tomorrow for Chicago and
Milwaukee to make an extended visit
with her children at those places.

Joseph Burkart, jr., and wife and
daughter arrived today from New
York City to spend three or four
weeks with his uncle, Joseph Burkart,
and family.

Miss Agnes Hoffman, daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hoffman, returned
to Oxford, O. Monday. Miss Huffman
has been a student at Oxford for the
past two years.

Conductor Robert Nichols, of the
B. & O. S-W., and little daughter
went to Brownstown Monday on ac-
count of the serious illness of Mr.
Nichols' brother, William Nichols.

Misses Bessie and Verle Lewelling,
of Salem, returned from Indianapolis
Monday morning where they went last
week to spend several days. They
went to Vallonia Monday to be the
guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Morris
for a few days before returning home.

Thos Welsh, of Mitchell, formerly
roadmaster on the B. & O. S-W. was
in this city Sunday afternoon and
evening on account of the special
meeting of Knights of Columbus at
this place. Mrs. Welsh has an exten-
sive acquaintance all along the B. &
O. S-W. from Seymour to Washing-
ton.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

Engineer Frank Day went east this
morning on No. 4.

Engineer John Ormsby, of the B. &
O. S-W., went east this morning on
No. 4.

Road foreman of engines, George
Craig, made a business trip east this
morning.

Baggage-master Otto DeArmond has
taken a lay off and came down from
Terre Haute Monday to take a fish
with Mark Williams, of the Pruden-
tial Insurance Company. However,
Mr. Williams will be busy till Thurs-
day and Mr. DeArmond will have to
change his plans accordingly.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

The Chicago wheat market is irreg-
ular, the July option being heavy and
the distant options firm.

Lorenzo B. Lockard, supreme pro-
tector of the Knights and Ladies of
Honor, is dead at his home at Toledo.

The Citizens bank of Dover, Ky., has
closed its doors without a single piece
of paper nor a cent of money in the
safe.

Mr. Turley, a prominent farmer
near Ft. Ritner, came up this morn-
ing to look after some business. Mr.
Turley sold a few thousand bushels of
wheat here recently which he had
stored at the Blush Mills for several
months. Some three thousand bushels
which Mr. Turley still had in his
granaries at home was held still long-
er in the hope that wheat would go up
to \$1 per bushel. The wheat prospect
seems better than has been expected
and the prices may go downward.

Rheumatism promptly driven from
the blood with Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic
Remedy. A test will surely tell. In
tablet or liquid form Sold by A. J.
Pellens.

We do "Printing That Pleases."

THE NEXT BIG SHOW

Democrats Preparing for Coming Con-
vention at Denver.

Denver, June 23.—Urey Woodson of
Kentucky, secretary of the Democratic
national committee, and Roger C. Sul-
livan, committeeman from Illinois, and
also chairman of the general commit-
tee on arrangements, have arrived
here to set in motion the work of ar-
ranging the immediate preliminaries
of the national convention, which will
begin July 7. Sergeant-at-Arms John
I. Martin of St. Louis, who has been
here looking after the general plan of
arrangements up to that time, was the
first to greet them at the union sta-
tion. Together they visited the new
auditorium where the convention will
be held and watched the decorators at
work on the final touches, also making
a general inspection of the massive
structure, and pronounced it all that
could be desired for the purpose in-
tended.

Newspaper correspondents have be-
gun arriving, as well as others who
will be in attendance upon the con-
vention.

William M. Martin, an alternate of
the Philippine delegation, has reached
the city and will remain here until the
convention concludes its deliberations.
Mr. Martin declared in an interview
that the Filipinos are as one person in
their desire for independence, and
stated that an effort will be made to
have inserted in the Democratic plat-
form a plank favoring such action.

On Saturday next the sub-committee
on arrangements will hold its first
session. By that date all the mem-
bers, including Thomas Taggart, chair-
man of the national committee, are ex-
pected here, and the selection of a
permanent chairman of the national
committee will be made. Congress-
man Henry D. Clayton of Alabama and
Theodore D. Bell of California, Demo-
cratic candidate for governor of that
state at the last election, are spoken of
for the honor.

PLEADED GUILTY

Members of Paper Trust Called on to
Pay a Fine.

New York, June 23.—Twenty-four
companies manufacturing manila wrap-
ping paper were fined \$1,000 each by
Judge Hough in the United States
court. They pleaded guilty to main-
taining an illegal combination in re-
straint of trade. They were members
of the Manila and Fiber association.

In imposing the fines Judge Hough
said that the combination of paper
manufacturers was a clear violation
of the Sherman anti-trust law, but be-
cause of extenuating circumstances he
would impose a fine only. The com-
panies arranged to pay their fines
through their counsel.

Had Left Part of Loot.

Kansas City, Mo., June 23.—The re-
gistered mail pouch which contained
\$50,000 in money and \$100,000 worth
of diamonds and jewelry, stolen from
a mail car at the union depot here on
the night of June 6, was found by a
switching crew in the railroad yards
of the Rock Island railroad in Kansas
City, Kan. The pouch still contained
a number of valuable articles of jew-
elry, but four empty envelopes which
had contained the \$50,000 in currency
showed that the thief had made good
on the smaller part of his haul.

An Unconfirmed Rumor.

Paris, June 23.—It is persistently ru-
mored in the parliamentary lobbies
that Abd-El-Aziz, the sultan of Moroc-
co, has been assassinated at Rabat.
There is no confirmation of this rumor
at the foreign office and the ministry
of the interior regards the report as
absolutely untrue. Inquiries which
have been made by government offi-
cials have failed to elicit anything to
justify the rumor.

SEYMOUR DRY GOODS Co.

104 South Chestnut Street.

The time to buy dainty wash fabrics.
Just now when the days are growing sum-
mery you'll want cool, light dresses.

We offer you a beautiful assortment
of wash fabrics as linens, duck, lawn, dimi-
ties, tissues, batiste and gingham.

Also the accompanying dainties as
silk gloves, long or short lengths, all shades.
Silk and pongee parasols, fancy borders.

Belts, belt buckles and pins, 25c to 50c.

Collars, ties and collar pins. Hose,
plain and fancy in white, tan and black.

Come and see.

CLAYPOOL & FRY,

Successors to L. F. Miller & Co.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile ointment
will cure Blind, Bleeding, Ulcerated
and Itching Piles. It absorbs the
tumors, allays the itching at once,
acts as a poultice, gives instant relief.
Dr. Williams' Indian Pile ointment is
prepared for piles and itching of the
private parts. Every box is guaran-
teed. Sold by A. J. Pellens. By
mail for 50c and \$1.00.

South Bend, Ind., June 23.—George
R. Zimmerman, the civil war veteran
who shot and killed his young wife,
continues to assert that the shooting
was accidental, despite the fact that
he knows the woman left a death
statement charging that the deed was
done intentionally. Zimmerman paces
the floor of his cell in the police sta-
tion nervously, asserting that he loved
the woman too much to ever have
done a deed such as that with which
he is charged.

It Was a Mistrial.

Sullivan, Ind., June 23.—After a re-
tirement of 191 hours, the jurors in
the case of Leonard J. Patrick, indicted
for the murder of William J. Allen
of Gilmore, reported a disagreement
and were discharged.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot
reach the diseased portion of the ear.
There is only one way to cure deaf-
ness, and that is by constitutional
remedies. Deafness is caused by an
inflamed condition of the mucous
lining of the Eustachian tube. When
this tube is inflamed you have a rum-
bling sound or imperfect hearing, and
when it is entirely closed, deafness is
the result, and unless the inflamma-
tion can be taken out and this tube
restored to its normal condition, hear-
ing will be destroyed forever; nine
cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh
which is nothing but an inflamed
condition of the mucous surfaces.
We will give one hundred dollars
for any case of deafness caused by
catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's
Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars
free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo
Ohio. Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for consti-
pation.

FOR SALE—Ten tons old
timothy hay in barn. Also
twenty acres of timothy hay
and clover mixed in meadow
for sale in field. See
E. C. BOLLINGER at once.

CONGDON & DURHAM,

Fire, Tornado, Liability,
Accident and Sick Benefit
INSURANCE
Real Estate, Rental Agency
Prompt Attention to All Business

FOR your new Clothes, go to the
Home of Genuine Tailor Made
Clothes; also cleaning, pressing, etc.

A. SCIARRA,

Tailor by Trade,
4 S. Chestnut St. Seymour, Ind.

TAKE YOUR BABY TO Platter & Co.,

And get the Picture while you
can. Delays are dangerous.

LEWIS & SWAILS
LAWYERS
SEYMOUR, INDIANA

Robert H. Hall ARCHITECT

725 N. Ewing St., Seymour, Ind.

T. M. JACKSON,
Jeweler & Optician
104 W. SECOND ST.

Harry Marberry,
General Concrete
Contractor
Sidewalk, Curb and Gutter a Specialty
218 S Broadway, Seymour.

DR. T. M. HUNT

Diseases of Women
a Specialty
Office Over Laupus' Jewelry Store

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE
Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

ELMER E. DUNLAP, ARCHITECT

824-828 State Life Bldg. INDIAN-
APOLIS, Branch Office, Columbus

JULY The 4th.

Don't forget that the Na-
tion's Greatest Holiday, The
Fourth of July, falls on
Saturday this year.

You will have to get ready for it
in this and next week.

How about a new Suit, a new Hat,
some soft Shirts, thin Underwear.
You will enjoy the day better if you
are rightly dressed for it. If you
come to us for your outfit you'll be
comfortable, happy and have money
in your pocket.

THOMAS CLOTHING CO.

K. of P. BUILDING.

An Old Road.
In days that were—no matter when—
Twas not a weed-grown palindrome.
At either end a dreamy glen.
But led, like other roads, to Rome.
Its dust was ridged by many wheels
That rolled to market, church and
fair;
But now, a wave of grass conceals
The road that leads not anywhere.
The chipmunk haunts its tumbled
walls
Where roses wait the wild-bee's
kiss,
And honeysuckle droops and falls
Entwined with ropes of clematis.
And here the nesting meadow lark
Hath built; and wisps of maiden-
hair
O'er-veil the grooves that faintly
mark
The road that leads not anywhere.
Because it bore the grinding jar
Of sullen wheels from year to
year,
Its twilight owns a softer star—
A sweeter silence lingers here.

And we, outworn by toil and stress,
As truant urchins let us fare,
Like our dear pathway, purposeless—
The road that leads not anywhere.
—Arthur Guiterman, in the New York
Times.

Treed by a Snowslide

BY JOHN H. HAMLIN.

It was a sultry afternoon in the Nevada mountains, and the campers lolled at their ease in hammocks swung beneath the pines. So when Anne, the energetic one, appeared at the flap of the girls' tent and suggested a trip to Rock Lake, there was no burst of enthusiasm from the lazy ones.

"It's just cloudy enough for good fishing. Won't some one join me?" entreated Anne, as she adjusted the strap of a fish-basket about her shoulders.

At these words Elliott Noxon's tousled head appeared above the edge of a hammock. "Besides," continued Anne, "the climb to Rock Lake will give one a fine appetite for supper." Noxon, the every-hungry one, sank back with a sigh. "Oh, it's too hot to be strenuous, Anne, and I'm famished right now. Let's wait till evening."

But the girl shook her head, picked out a flyrod from the assortment leaning against a tree trunk, and set forth for the lake. "Rags," the setter, followed close at her heels.

Rock Lake lay about a mile from the camp site. The trail leading to it crossed a mountain meadow, on the border of which and embowered in huge fir and pine-trees, snuggled the tents of the camping party. From the far side of this meadow bluff rose in massive, volcanic terraces; high up toward the summit, in a crudely sculptured basin, the waters of Rock Lake shimmered like a purple gem.

Anne was no novice at mountaineering, neither was she an inexperienced fisherman. When she topped the last bluff that hid from view the lake, she uttered a little cry of delight at the scene below. The surface of the lake was rippled just enough by the slight breeze to make the flies skim over the waters in most alluring fashion.

The girl lost no time in gaining the shores, and in the excitement of casting her flies to the "gamy" trout, she was totally unconscious of all else. But Rags, the dog, who had chosen to act as her guardian, suddenly set up a long-drawn howl.

Heavy black clouds were rolling over the mountains. Rumbles of thunder were each moment growing more distinct.

Anne paused in her fishing long enough to scan the approaching storm-clouds. They looked ominous indeed, but the trout were rising to the flies so beautifully that she could not resist another cast. A fine lusty trout leaped for the fly before it touched the water; for ten minutes Anne stubbornly played him. Rags's frequent howlings hardly interrupted the girl's tussle with the fish. By the time she safely landed the two-pound trout, the dog lost all patience. He caught the edge of the girl's short skirt in his teeth and gave it a sharp tug.

"O Ragsie, isn't it a beauty?" Rags's response was a more vigorous pull at her skirt.

"Yes, Rags, I am satisfied now. We shall run for camp this very instant."

A clap of thunder punctuated this remark. Anne realized that she would have to hurry to escape a severe drenching. She hastily wound up her line, slipped the reel in the pocket of her jacket, and as she unjoined her fly-rod, a warm drop of rain fell upon her hand.

"O dear me, Rags, why didn't I obey your warning long ago? We shall have to take the short cut to camp."

The short cut was down a deep gorge that cleft the western wall of the mountain. Although it was mid-summer, the altitude was so great that the gorge was choked with a huge drift of snow, which completely filled the upper portion and terminated in a wall of dripping ice halfway down the canon.

It was a quick but dangerous descent. The campers had used it but once before, only to find the way

round by the longer trail preferable. A flash of lightning decided Anne's course. She scrambled through a tangle of manzanitas, climbed up a rocky gully to the mountainous rim encircling Rock Lake, and followed a faint trail that took her straight to the glacier-like mass of snow that dipped downward at an astonishing angle. Rags ran ahead of her, whining pitifully at every thunderclap. The rain came down in big warm splashes. The heart of the storm was roaring across the lake and hurrying on its drenching way hard after the fleeing girl.

A blazing glare of lightning, followed by a terrific report of thunder, frightened Anne so that she broke into a run down the hard-packed snow. She seemed to be flying along with fearful velocity, and alarmed lest she should lose entire control of herself, she dug her heels in the crust—lost her balance in so doing, and fell backward upon the snow. She sat up and was about to regain her feet, when she discovered that the canon's sheer walls were sliding uphill!

The sight made her dizzy. She closed her eyes to shut out the unnatural spectacle, only to feel beneath her an undulating movement of the snow pack.

Then it dawned upon Anne that the huge drift of snow had been started from its bed by the storm. She opened her eyes and screamed with terror as another thunderbolt crashed overhead. It seemed to rock the very mountainside and give fresh impetus to the avalanche.

Anne staggered to her feet, impelled by a wild desire to seek safety in flight. She took but half a dozen steps when the careening mass upset her, rolling her over and over in the rumpled, broken drifts. She was almost smothered, terribly frightened—and when she felt herself dashed against the projecting limbs of a tree and wedged roughly among the thick branches, she nearly lost consciousness. But with fierce tenacity she clung to the bending, crackling boughs while the avalanche boomed past with a roar that drowned even the peals of thunder.

The pine-tree, in the top of which she had been lodged, stood near the side of the gorge, and luckily escaped the full force of the snowslide. But every vestige of a branch, save the topmost cluster, was sheared off by the grinding mass of snow, ice and debris.

Anne was too badly scared to notice this; too dazed to move a muscle. She had miraculously escaped awful death from the crushing avalanche, yet she was far from being assured of her safety, perched as she was, high above the bed of the canon.

The storm, too, followed furiously in the devastated path of the snowslide. The wind swayed and rocked the towering pine. A long branch that had been missed by the avalanche was torn from the tree trunk and hurled far down the ravine.

The rain fell in sheets, soaking poor Anne to the skin. Through it all she kept her arms locked about the tree trunk. The thunder grew less heavy. From her elevated position Anne saw the black storm-clouds sweeping past the camping-grounds. For a moment she forgot her own plight in thinking of the danger of her companions; then she shivered with cold as a blast of wind gave the big pine a farewell twist.

The storm had spent its short, fierce career. The rays of the sun penetrated a rift in the clouds. Close to the horizon was this rift, but the welcome sunshine was none the less comforting to the cold, marooned girl.

At camp they were greatly worried when the storm-clouds broke over Rock Lake. The dull roar of the snowslide caused a panic among the women. It sent the men post-haste to find Anne.

When they had gone half-way across the meadow, they saw Rags, wet, bruised and running on three legs. He was coming over the short-cut route and yelping at every limping step.

The men were sick at heart. Rounding the shoulder of the mountain, they cut off their view of the gorge, they saw a mass of snow, earth and uprooted trees scattered over the mountainside.

"Do you suppose she started home that way?" asked Tom Sanders.

"I—I hope not. Why, oh, why did not I go with her!" moaned Elliott Noxon.

A faint halloo seemed to echo this plaint. It was repeated with more emphasis.

In a very few moments Anne's whereabouts were discovered by the astonished searchers.

"Well, of all things, Anne! Do tell us how you ever got up in that tree!" shouted Elliott Noxon.

"Oh, I can tell you that, Elliott," came the somewhat hysterical reply. "If you will first tell me how I am ever to get down!"

It did appear to be a difficult problem to solve. The pine's big, smooth bole soared up sixty feet, with never a branch for a foothold. The poor of the canon was a ragged bed of boulders. A fall from the tree meant death.

"If we could get a rope up to you, Anne—" suggested Elliott.

"If? Why, we must!" asserted Tom Sanders.

"O boys, I have it!" cried the girl, with sudden cheerfulness.

From the pocket of her fishing jacket she produced her reel, with its one hundred and fifty feet of oiled silk line. She fished a lead sinker out of the same pocket, attached it

to the line and then began carefully unreeing.

"Run for the picket-ropes, somebody!" shouted Elliott Noxon.

Anne superintended the details of her own rescue with exceeding calmness. She drew up the spliced picket-ropes hand over hand, and knotted an end securely round the tree. She made the descent according to the most approved gymnastic methods.

The moment she felt the touch of arms uplifted to steady her and solid ground beneath her feet she indulged in a good cry. But when she said she was entitled to at least that bit of feminine comfort, and the boys thought so, too.—Youth's Companion.

CANVAS GLOVES AND MITTENS.

Some Eight Million Pairs Made Last Year in This Country.

For an infant industry the manufacture of canvas gloves and mittens appears to be doing very well. It is as yet scarcely fifteen years old and it did not fairly get into its stride until about five years ago, but there were turned out in this country last year such goods to the number all told of \$8,000,000 pairs.

What started the first canvas glove and mitten factory appears to be a moot question. It is probable that the first pair, and this most likely a pair of mittens, was made by some farmer's wife for her husband's use, and that as their utility commended them other farmers' wives made the same sort of mittens or gloves for their husbands until their use became more or less common in a neighborhood or district, and then somebody began making them for sale.

Now there are canvas gloves and mitten factories scattered throughout the United States. There is one eastern concern in the business that has fourteen factories in various States east of the Mississippi River, including one in this State, and canvas gloves and mittens are worn all over the country, and they are now exported to various foreign countries.

Canvas gloves and mittens are made for women as well as for men, and they are produced in great variety in various styles, and of course in various sizes and in canvas of various thicknesses and in colors white, gray, brown and striped, and some have attached to them leather palm pads and thumb pieces, and some have attached woven woolen wristlets and there are canvas mittens that are woolen lined. Canvas gloves and mittens are made in two hundred or more varieties.

They are worn by iron-handlers, who perhaps buy those faced with leather or use with them separate leather palm pieces. They are worn by motormen and cab drivers and automobile drivers and truckmen, and by farmers and gardeners, and by laborers, by men engaged in various kinds of work, and in homes they are used in tending the furnace.

Canvas gloves and mittens sell at prices ranging from 10 cents to 25 cents a pair, with a few styles running up to 35 cents. Those without leather trimmings can be washed, but they are more likely to be worn till they are thrown away. The railroad engineer, for instance, who fancied canvas gloves might buy canvas gauntlets by the dozen pairs at a cost of 25 cents a pair and put on a fresh pair every week; the laborer at one work or another might buy a pair of canvas gloves for 10 cents and wear them till they are worn out.—New York Sun.

No Mistake.

A New York produce commission house, which prides itself on filling all orders correctly, received a letter from a New Jersey customer recently saying:

"Gentlemen, this is the first time we ever knew you to make a mistake in our order. You are well aware that we buy the very best country eggs. The last you sent are too poor for our trade. What shall we do with them?"

The fair fame of the house for never making an error seemed to be at stake, but the bright mind of the junior partner found a way out of it. He wrote:

"Gentlemen: We are sorry to hear that our last shipment did not suit you. There was, however, no mistake on our part. We have looked up your original order and find it reads as follows: 'Rush fifty crates eggs. We want them bad.'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Eighty Years Old; Never Voted.

All sorts of men are noted for all sorts of things, and here is a man in Rockland, Mass., just deceased, who was famous for having abstained throughout his eighty years of life from casting a ballot. As a boy he listened to political wrangles between the Democrats and Whigs and became so disgusted with politics that he vowed he would never go near the polls. What a text for a sermon on the duties of citizenship! Yet there are thousands of men who are irritated by the evils of politics and who would rather keep aloof than mix in and help eliminate them. It is so easy to deplore the wickedness of politicians and to assume the holier-than-thou attitude; it is not so easy to come out like a man and take a stand against the politicians. To defy bosses and machines in public requires stamina.—Providence (R. I.) Journal.

For the completion of the Damascus Railway line to Mecca \$6,600,000 more will be needed.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

Health and Beauty Hints.

Heat laid instead of water for mixing a mustard plaster. It will be softer, will cause no blisters and is preferable to water or egg mixtures.

Women who walk with no heels make a mistake. The heel preserves the arch of the foot and prevents it from becoming flat. It keeps the ankle round and is a help to the spine.

A simple lotion for keeping the complexion white and soft and smooth is: Eight ounces of orange flower water, two drams of tincture of benzoin. Add the benzoin drop by drop.

The first thing a plain woman must do is give her figure careful attention. A stylish or even well-rounded body will nine times out of ten carry one through far better than a pretty face.

The skin should be carefully massaged before applying plaster to smooth out wrinkles. Before putting on the strips the flesh should be stretched—that is, made smooth—and then the plaster is supposed to hold it fast.

To expand the chest try this exercise: Depress the chest, letting the shoulders come forward, with the head up and back. Raise the chest by muscular effort, not by breathing, to the point of greatest expansion. Raise and lower the chest this way eight times every morning and night.

If the hair is a dull dead black it can be made to shine by rinsing it in many waters and drying it well. It is then brushed with a brush over which the palm of the hand has been rubbed. Into the palm there has been massaged a very little oil. This merely suggests oil to the hair and makes it shine a little without making it greasy.

When the scalp is very dry it is not necessary to wash the head more than once in two months. Apply this hair oil every night: Two ounces scentless castor oil, two ounces coconut oil, one ounce oil of rosemary, one-half dram oil of jasmine. Mix oils with gentle heat. Put in a bottle and shake for five minutes.

Princesse Frock.



The skirt of the model here shown was in trained length and was laid in plaits, stitched part way down in the middle of the front. The corsage was made with bands of voile over white lace, and the loose sleeves were cut in one with the corsage. The yoke and undersleeves were of sheer tucked net and lace.

"Too Much Protected."

Six million women in the United States are working outside their homes at wages less than the average cost of living, and yet President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, has the sublime "nerve" to say that "women may have to fight against adverse circumstances in some parts of the world, but in America at least they are too much protected." It is high time that heads of colleges who take pleasure in calmly stating their opinions on all subjects under the sun spent just a little time in looking into facts.

The Thin Kimono.

The dressy kimono is made with a deep lace yoke in the front and back, with lace sleeves. To this is attached a net flounce, ruffled with net around the bottom and down the front. It is worn over a pretty pale silk slip of the same, made separate. White allover is a neat material for plain kimonos, trimmed with embroidery insertion. White lawn needs only a few tucks and pretty valenciennes lace to give the desired touch.

Care of Linen.

Linen will last longer and be whiter and will iron much better if washed by itself. To plunge it into the general family wash is a mistake. It should go into its own tub of water, be washed rapidly and rubbed but little, then boiled alone while the rest of the laundry work is under way. It will be ready to hang out when the next relay of clothes comes to the boiler and the longer it can stay in

NEW MILLINERY FOR SUMMER GIRLS.



the sun and air the better. Constant bleaching in sun and air are better than washing powders and to finish perfectly the pieces should be ironed while very damp. To starch table linen is a gross error. When ironed correctly it will be stiff and will leave a polish.

The Youth Seeker.

The youth seeker worries not. She learns neither to borrow nor hunt trouble.

She meets it with a laugh when it does come.

The laugh may come hard, but even a sickly smile is a better youth keeper than tears.

She lives moderately; neither working nor playing herself to wrinkle-making exhaustion.

She thinks, feels and lives youth—though not to the point of unseemliness. Gray hairs and friskiness but accentuate years.

She enjoys the present to the full, and does not acquire that age habit of lauding the good old days.

She keeps a well body, knowing that ill health is the surest destroyer of youth.

She never gives her mind a vacation, but keeps it abreast with the times, however much effort is required.

She keeps her heart young, knowing that therein lies the true secret of a successful fight on age which can daunt even wrinkles and youth-destroying cares and sorrows.

Is Woman's Life a Martyrdom?

Life is a martyrdom for most women, if Elizabeth Stuart Phelps is to be believed. No person, she says, who has ever received the confidence of the sex can recall without emotion the confessions of those women, "tied to traditions they dare not question, broken on the wheels of drudgery whose iron revolutions crush individual gifts out of the soul and personal powers out of the life." There will be no happier class of citizens in the heavenly country, she thinks, than these "prisoners of sex" to whom the unlocked door of death has given the freedom of their own natures.

This may be true, but wherein does their case differ from that of most men? Men, too, are tied, not to traditions, but to a machine of life they may not question. Only a very few are not broken on the wheels of drudgery, both physical and mental. But do men set up for martyrs, because of that?

The difference between the sexes is that women never get over the idea that life ought to be all happiness. There is a strain of poetry in their finer natures which compels them to believe that.—Chicago Journal.



Paris persistently declares that the fashionable costumes shall be of silk. All manner of pongees are included in the silks most worn.

Narrow soutache braid is used in great profusion not only on cloth and silk but on sheer materials like chiffon, where it is much seen as a trimming of imported blouses.

There is a demand for the separate coat; this on account of the many odd silk dresses worn. It seems strange to think of the separate coat as a cut-away model, but this is the smartest shape; it is really tremendously becoming, worn over an odd skirt.

Belts of plaited raffia represent the latest addition to the smart tailor-made costumes of the moment, the raffia being woven and interwoven in as many as nine or twelve strands and caught

in front with a huge buckle of the same shape, like the frame of a slate.

The cotton voiles were never prettier than they are this season. They make charming simple gowns for summer. An effective little gown of plain gray voile had the blouse tucked to form a yoke, and collar and cuffs of Irish crochet. The skirt was full, with three tucks above the hem.

Children's socks are more elaborate than ever before. Stripes and checks are both worn in all the various colors. One of the newest styles is the white sock with the checked top. Some of the blue and white striped stockings are embroidered at the top in red anchors to carry out the marine suggestion of the blue.

The latest petticoat outdoes all others in the sheath-fitting effect of the hips. There is a deep belt that extends the entire depth of the hips and from this there falls a flat flounce trimmed with innumerable insertions of rows of ribbons. The bottom is finished with little frills and ruffles. Such a skirt takes up little enough room and adds imperceptible bulk.

A Sensible Jumper Frock.



The frock shown in the accompanying cut is a good model for a gown which will have to be laundered often. The skirt is a four-gored circular, and buttons from waist to hem on the left side with inch-size white pearl buttons. The bodice also buttons at the left, and has a plastron in front of applique linen on white flannel net, embroidered in white. The yoke and sleeves were of tucked net and cluny insertion.

For Tired Feet.

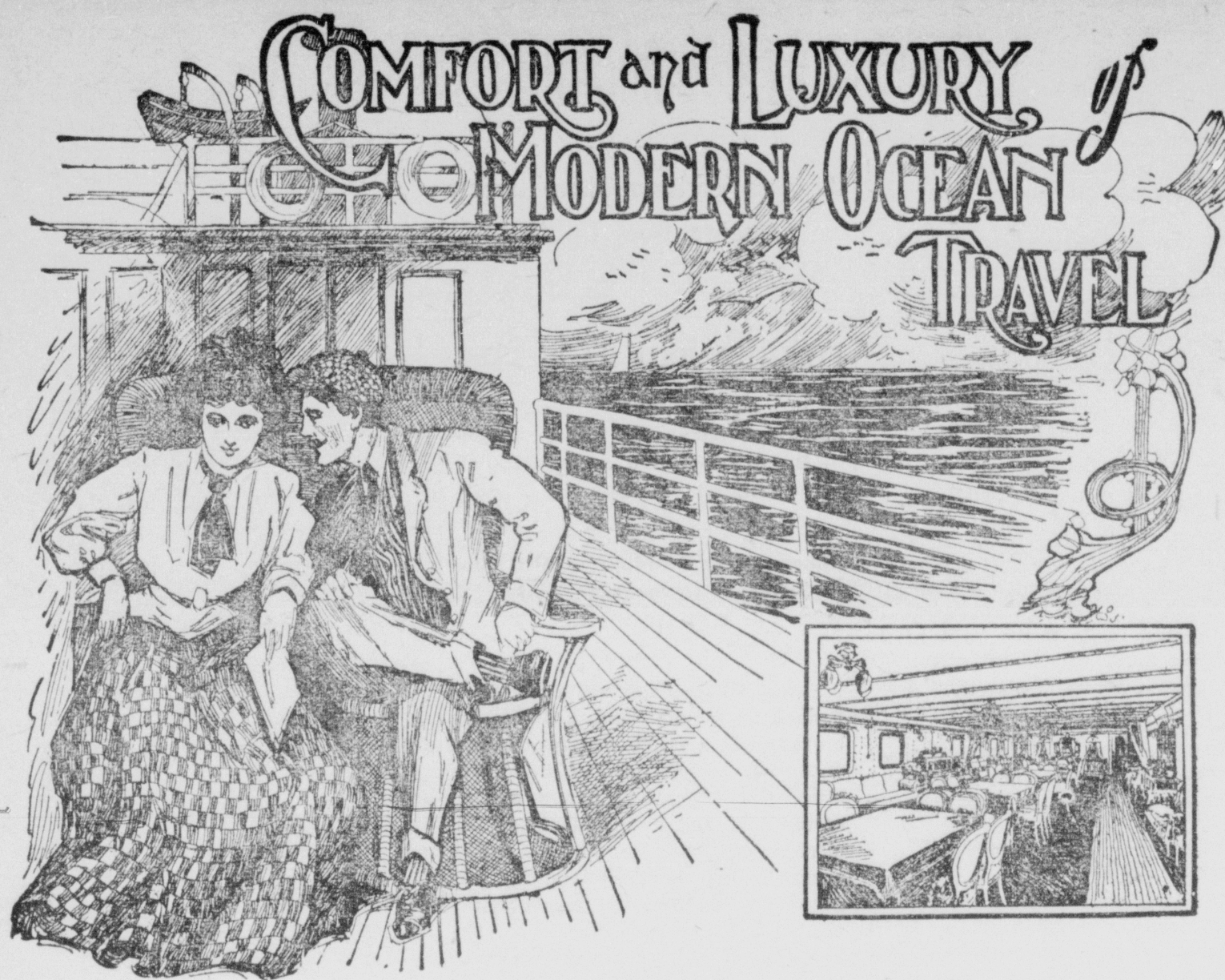
Many women are troubled with a dry, scaly skin on their feet. In such cases there is no better cure than that simplest of home remedies—just plain vaseline. This should be massaged into the feet every night before retiring. During this treatment use old bed linen, for the grease makes rather a bad stain on the sheets at times. A well-known chiropodist in a large city tells me that sunning the feet is a species of "cure-all." She advises women to sit in the sunlight in their bedroom with their feet bare, allowing the sun and air to get to them. She said: "Suppose your face never came in contact with the sunlight and pure air—how would it look, and how would it feel?" Her argument was good, and it is worth trying.

A Bath Bag.

A bath bag is a real luxury, and a most inexpensive one. A yard of cheesecloth will make six. Stitch up the bags, leaving one end open. Fill them with bran, a little orris root and some finely shaved castile soap. Use as a sponge.

A Thought.

Finish every day and be done with it. Some blunders and absurdities, no doubt, crept in. Forget them as soon as you can. To-morrow is a new day, too good to be cumbered with old nonsense.—Emerson.



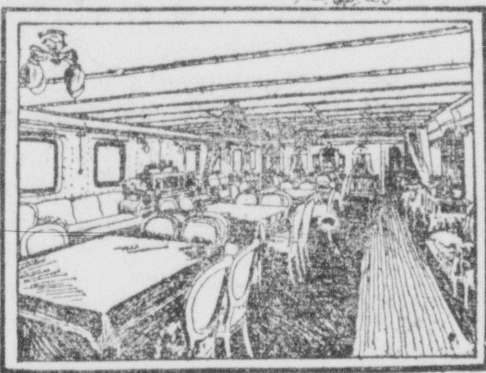
The evolution of the steamship is a gauge to the progress of the whole civilized world in this last period of tremendous material activity. The modern ship is a closely compacted municipality, with every convenience of the most progressive American city. The steward, when he is arranging his menu for the day, takes down his telephone and calls up a dozen different sections of the great supply department, for all the world like the housewife who makes use of the phone to order from the butcher, the grocer and the caterer. The passenger who does not care to dress and leave her stateroom lies comfortably in her berth and calls up the friend at the other end of the vessel for a quiet morning chat. The ship would be behind the times indeed that could not advertise "telephones in all staterooms." Another strictly novel comfort is the electric fan, which effectually banishes that stuffy sea atmosphere that formerly was so disagreeable when the water was tranquil.

The busy man who wants to work on the way over, and does not care to take his secretary with him, can have the services of an expert stenographer and the inexperienced traveler need not make out her itinerary before leaving home. All she has to do is to apply to the bureau of information for advice. Here she can obtain trustworthy statistics of distances, hotel accommodations and cost of travel and lodging; in fact, anything she wants to know, which is certainly more satisfactory than the old way of taking Tom, Dick and Harry's imperfect recollection and confused impression of things they saw and experienced several years ago. For the benefit of the same inexperienced person, the modern steamer provides another great convenience, the traveler's check. This is issued in denominations from

\$10 to \$100, in the currency of the country to be visited. The woman who knows nothing of Italian money gets a few small checks translated for her into terms of the foreign coin, and a letter of identification which will enable her to cash the checks at a certain bank, where she will receive various other courtesies, as the ward of the steamship company. Verily, travel has been made easy for the American who "simply must see Europe."

It has not only been made easy. It has been made safe! The old, disagreeable rolling is practically done away with, since the builders have taken to providing the vessels with bilge keels, attached amidships to the hull. The hull itself is a double construction with from 100 to 200 water-tight compartments, all of which can be closed instantly by the officer on the bridge, so that if one of them should spring a leak the water could not be communicated to the others. There is now no danger that the first-class, or even the steerage passenger, might be called upon to do duty at the pumps. The modern ship is practically unsinkable.

There are superbly decorated salons, libraries, music rooms and smoking apartments. The promenade deck surface is from four to ten times as extensive as it was on the old-time steamer, and one of the recently constructed vessels advertises a tennis court, so that poor old "shuffleboard" is no longer the chief amusement of the voyage. Many of the finest staterooms are furnished with brass beds, and the berths, built-in, are not the low, narrow and altogether uncomfortable affairs the older traveler remembers. In short, the Atlantic liner is a floating palace hotel with every luxury and every comfort to be had on terra firma. It is the epitome of twentieth century progress.



SOUND DOCTRINE.

The signs is bad when folks commence Findin' fault with Providence, And balkin' 'cause the earth don't shake At ev'ry prancin' step they take.

No man is great till he can see How less than little he would be If stripped to self, and stark and bare He hung his sign out everywhere.

My doctrine is to lay aside Contentions and be satisfied. Jest do your best and praise or blame That follows that, counts jest the same.

I've allus noticed great success Is mixed with trouble, more or less; And it's the man who does the best That gets more kicks than all the rest. —James Whitcomb Riley.

At the Extremes

Mrs. Rosemere sat surveying the little room unseeing, because it was dim and she had come in from the outside glare. She surveyed it silently, because she was stout and, being unused to climbing four flights of stairs, was out of breath.

Her old irritation at Maggie's leaving her comfortable ten years' position as cook in the Rosemere household to marry rose in full force again as she recalled the room that was almost luxurious with its running water and enameled iron bed and pretty rug which that misguided individual had abandoned when she left the Rosemere home for matrimony and a man who had enlivened her subsequent life by chronically being without work.

Maggie certainly had not improved her condition by linking fortunes with Tom Varney. She lay now, worn and ill, on the dismal little black walnut bed jammed up in the corner of the small room. The faded, soiled-looking wallpaper had once been blue and once upon a time the window panes had not been cracked.

"Where's Tom?" inquired Mrs. Rosemere, severely, her breath having been regained.

Maggie turned her face toward the wall. "Looking for work, I guess," she said. "He—he ain't been home for three days!"

Mrs. Rosemere sniffed and choked and Maggie turned on her. "Oh," she said weakly, yet violently, "I know what you think—but it ain't so, Mrs. Rosemere! He does try! He's just unfortunate! There ain't a better man alive!"

Mrs. Rosemere surveyed her former cook helplessly, a wonder growing in her small, commonplace eyes. It was entirely beyond human comprehension

why in the face of her poverty and discomfort Maggie should so valiantly cling to and defend her husband. She certainly had always displayed abundant common sense when she ruled the Rosemere kitchen and had sharply resented being imposed upon, but in the two years since her marriage she had developed queer whims. Chief among them, in Mrs. Rosemere's eyes, was her continued fondness for her husband, who certainly did not amount to much. She actually seemed in love with the man!

"I hate to see you situated like this, Maggie," her visitor burst forth, getting up and restlessly raising the shades and wandering about. "John is bringing up some things—just a few little things that may be of use to you—most of them are cooked and ready to eat. How on earth did you find such a ridiculous dresser anyhow, Maggie?"

"Got it second hand," explained the sick woman. "It does look funny after what I had at your house—but it was cheap. It was so old the dealer was glad to get a couple of dollars for it. It's good of you, Mrs. Rosemere, to trouble to come here and bring things like you do!"

Mrs. Rosemere did not answer. She stood with both hands in their delicate



"GOT IT SECOND HAND."

gloves pressed on the edge of the dresser, leaning forward, looking at the carved grapes around the mirror. Something at the back of her head was alive with excitement, which as yet meant nothing to her comprehension.

The light struck full on one of the bulging grapes and over and over again she read the twined initials still showing, cut into its surface, "G. and S."

Then it was as if a curtain had been jerked away from that day thirty years back when George had so daringly

marred the piece of furniture with his knife, his other arm about her as they stood laughing like a pair of ill-behaved children. For it was their dresser and they could hack it if they chose. Mrs. Rosemere was gazing upon the identical piece of furniture that had adorned her bedroom when she had married George Rosemere all those decades ago!

She had done her own work then and a dollar was not one solitary dollar, but one hundred cents to be spread out over a multitude of necessities. But they were happy. A queer little warm thrill swept over her at the memory, bringing a flush to her face, making her heart thump for a moment as it had when she had climbed those frightful stairs.

The dresser had been a grand acquisition then—funny, dumpy, ugly, warped thing that it was to-day. She thought of the one which ministered to her needs at the present, a wonderful piece of mahogany with inlays and hand carvings and crystal glass—and the rest of the house matching it in costliness.

Suddenly her whole rose-burdened, hampering, rushing existence, with its many engagements, and George always hurrying, abstracted, bowed beneath the yoke of wealth and its stern demands on his time, arose and smote her as she recalled sharply those early days when there had been nothing in life for either of them but each other. The picture hung before her eyes as a mirage to a man in a desert.

Mrs. Rosemere jerked her head around toward Maggie in a desperate attempt to regain her mental balance. She saw a strange lighting up of the sick woman's face as she raised her head and listened to footsteps coming up the stairs.

"It's Tom!" Maggie said joyously. She waited eagerly, happily.

For a space, a very brief space, still harassed by that mental picture at which she had been looking, Mrs. Rosemere bitterly envied her former cook.

Then as she went down the four flights to the French touring car waiting to whirl her back to bondage and the inlaid mahogany Mrs. Rosemere had one of the rare flashes of real thought that existence afforded her.

"I suppose," she said, "that nobody in the world can expect to have everything—at the same time! It's—it's kind of hard!"—Chicago Daily News.

Hers by Purchase.

"The woman who married that old rich fellow has simply sold her youth and loveliness."

"Well, if you could see her account at the beauty doctor's, I bet you'd find she had bought 'em."—Baltimore American.

A man has his clothes made to fit him; a woman makes herself fit her clothes.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

In Denmark girls insure against becoming old maids.

Korean bachelors wear skirts and are not promoted to trousers until they marry.

The electrical house of Siemens & Halske, in Prussia, employs more than 25,000 men.

Mail orders for merchandise are practically unknown in China and the East in general.

Plans are making for supplying Cairo, Egypt, with a modern sewerage and drainage system in the near future.

A mill at Great Barrington, Mass., was shut down in a most unusual manner a few weeks ago, when water bugs, crowding into the space around the engine-stop push button, produced a short circuit and the consequent stoppage.

In Spain about the only kind of plow in use is a primitive wooden affair with one handle and a tongue. To this is hitched a pair of small oxen or of mules yoked up like oxen. The driver rests his right foot on a rear extension to keep the plow from jumping out of the ground, steadying himself by touching his left foot when he seems likely to lose his balance.

Mrs. Humphry Ward at a women's luncheon in New York said of the literary style of a popular novelist: "It is an insane style. It makes me think of the schoolgirl novelist who wrote: 'He sprang ardently forward, but a look of soft entreaty from one of Pearl's eyes and a glance of warning darted from the other in the direction of her aunt forced him regretfully back into his chair.'"

"The late Bishop Fowler," said a Buffalo Methodist, "had the happiest knack of illustrating, with one luminous sentence, traits of character, faults, villainies. Once, I remember, talking of gambling houses and the little mercy shown to ruined players. Bishop Fowler, with a grim smile, said: 'The men who took Jonah's money were the same, remember, who threw him overboard. Things like that still happen.'"

Senator La Follette says of the millionaires who complain about the harm that they and their affairs have suffered from governmental attacks: "These whiners, with only themselves to blame, remind me of a bad little boy. He ran howling to his mother. 'Oh, ma, Johnny has hurt me!' And how did bad Johnny hurt mother's little darling? 'Why, I was a-go'in' to punch him in the face and he ducked his head and I hit my knuckles against the wall.'"

Tampa, Fla., was the background of Golding's narrative of "The Young Marooners." It and its surroundings were a wilderness. Tampa is to-day the business metropolis of Southern Florida. Last year it made and sold 280,000,000 cigars, the largest number of clear Havana cigars ever made in one year in any city in the world. It has 165 cigar factories, employing 11,000 people, with a pay roll of nearly \$10,000,000 a year, and an output of \$20,000,000. The population is about 43,000.

"Servility will disappear," said Frederick Van Eeden, the Dutch poet and economist, "with the disappearance of our present unjust social system. Servility—what a despicable thing it is! A young Dutch bookkeeper lunched one day in Amsterdam with his employer, a millionaire tulip dealer. Suddenly the millionaire sniffed. 'But, my dear Hans,' he said to the bookkeeper, 'I'm afraid your egg is bad.' 'Oh, sir,' murmured the servile clerk, flushing deeply, 'really—er—some parts of it are very good, indeed.'"

In humorous defense of outspoken and frank methods Senator Tillman says: "These people who always keep calm fill me with mistrust. Those that never lose their temper I suspect. He who wears, under abuse, an angelic smile is apt to be a hypocrite. An old South Carolina deacon once said to me with a chuckle: 'Keep yo' temper, son. Don't yo' quarrel with no angry pussion. A soft answah an allus best. Hit's commanded, an' futhermore,' sonny, hit makes 'em naddah'n anything else yo' could say.'"

Mrs. Minnie Madder Fiske, the actress, tells this of a sailor she once met: "There was a ship in the offing, and the salt took from his pocket a collapsible telescope. He extended it, and then bade me have a look at the ship. 'What a fine telescope,' I said, after I had looked duly. 'By far, yer right there,' said the old salt, heartily. 'There ain't no finer spyglass in the world. That glass, lady, was give me by the great sea fighter, Paul Jones.' 'Paul Jones?' said I. 'Why, he has been dead over a hundred years.' 'A hundred years!' he muttered. 'An' it seems like yesterday. Shiver my timbers, how time does fly!'"

It may become ere long a seriously debated point whether a tax upon bachelors might not be imposed to the advantage not only of the imperial exchequer, but to the position of the ever-growing army of women in our population. Such a tax would be a revival, not a novelty. In the reign of William and Mary, when the whole population of England was less than the present population of London, an act was passed obliging all bachelors and widowers above 25 years old to pay a tax of one shilling yearly; a bachelor or widower duke, £12 10s; a marquess, £10 a year. A curious combination, this, of a tax upon single blessedness and social glory, and one which conceivably might be revived with advantage.—London Court Journal.



drained subsoil having no acidity. Use large plump seed free from impurities and strong in germinating power. Inoculate the seed with the proper kind of bacteria, providing alfalfa has not been grown successfully on the land in recent years.

As early in the spring as the land is dry enough and warm enough to be worked to good advantage make a suitable seed bed and immediately sow about twenty pounds of alfalfa seed per acre from the grass seed box placed in front of the grain drill and about one bushel of spring wheat or of barley per acre from the tubes of the drill. Smooth the land with a light harrow or with a weeder, and if it is very loose and rather dry also roll it and again go over it with the harrow or the weeder. As soon as ripe cut the grain and avoid leaving it on the land longer than necessary. Give the alfalfa plants every opportunity to get a good start in the autumn in preparation for the winter.

If for hay, cut each crop of alfalfa in the following year as soon as it starts to bloom. In curing try to retain as many of the leaves on the stems as possible, to protect the crop from rain. Never cut or pasture alfalfa sufficiently close to the ground to remove the crowns of the roots and thus injure or possibly kill the plants. If these directions are followed the alfalfa may be expected to produce large and valuable crops for a number of years without reseeded.

Getting Most Out of Farm.

There are different views of how to go to work at most anything. One man looks at it one way, another another. It is that way with farming. There are men who seem to think that if they can skin the farm down to the very quick every year they are making the most out of farming.

These men think more of the money they get than anything else in the world. Money is their supreme object in life. For that they work themselves and their horses and their hands from daylight till dark. For that they will scrimp themselves and their families till they have little of the real manhood left in them, for it is a fact that such narrow living stunts all the better elements of one's nature. They die at last, leaving a good bank account, but that is all they leave, and the world soon forgets them. That is not getting the most out of the farm. What is?

The man who gets the most out of the farm is the one who makes not simply a fortune out of it, but makes a life. He works for that day that is coming, as well as for the day that now is. His aspiration is to leave the farm a little better than he found it. This he can do by a system of thorough farming, by means of which he maintains the fertility of the soil, giving as well as taking, every year.

He studies the hearts of his wife and little ones, just as much as he thinks of the care and keeping of his land and his cattle. He takes an interest in the welfare of the people about him and is ready to do all that he can to insure good government.

The man who does these things may not lay up quite as much money as the other one, but he will have the respect of all who know him, and the best of it all is, he will be worthy of that respect.—Kansas City Journal.

Some Separator Conclusions.

In conclusion, let me say that the hand separator has made possible a marvelous growth in the dairy industry. It has extended the butter producing territory from the one hundredth meridian to the Pacific Coast. It has reached up into the Far Northwest and has dipped down into the Southwest. It has made possible the marketing of dairy products in regions which would never have been reached by whole-milk system dairying. It has stimulated and encouraged the introduction of improved dairy breeds and it has brought to thousands of farmers millions of dollars which it would have been impossible for them to accumulate had it not been for the hand separator. The hand separator users are a vast throng, and their influence should be used to improve their position. They should insist, where their cream is marketed for butter making purposes, that it be graded according to its quality and tested for butter fat by accurate methods. They should take an interest in all the operations that are necessary to place this product on the market to the best advantage. They should give care to its assembling and care to its receiving. There are many opportunities open for co-operation; but co-operation can only be carried on where there is a desire on the part of all to work in harmony. This is possible where the right spirit exists, and it seems to me it is well worth the trial. In the assembling, receiving and grading there is a fair field for co-operation.

Where cream is shipped in large quantities from towns one man could receive, grade, test and ship all the product. This would do away with the half dozen cream buyers often found in a small town and would provide a more skilled man at better pay and housed in a building constructed for caring for cream.—A. L. Haacker, head of the Dairy Department, University of Nebraska.

A high selling price does not lessen the cost of production.

The manurial value of foods corresponds to their nutritive value.

California raised a large potato crop in 1907, many farmers clearing from \$250 to \$300 per acre.

Stock-proof, time-wearing fences are the only kind. The worry they save is sufficient to make them well worth while.

The hen is a faithful advocate of advertising. If you don't believe it plan to be in the vicinity of the hen house about 9:30 a. m.

In a test at the Kansas experiment station it has been demonstrated that alfalfa and Kafir corn meal make the very best ration for the dairy cow.

The 500-pound fat hog is getting to be quite unsalable at the market. He is big in more ways than one. The local buyer will take him only on a big margin.

The man who keeps his troubles to himself is better thought of than he who burdens his neighbors with them. The neighbors have their own troubles to think about.

Five unemployed men of Monessan, Pa., recently left with their families for Portland, Tenn., where they will begin farming on the community plan. Other families are preparing to do the same thing.

It's like trying to break an old horse to new tricks to teach an old farmer after a lifelong use of ink and graphite, how to wag his hands properly over a typewriter to produce legible results. Some farmers are trying the trick.

Any man can afford to go to extra expense to get his corn land plowed early so as to give the weeds an opportunity to grow and in turn get them destroyed just before planting. Nothing will beat the disk as a weed destroyer.

Every man has his own way of raising hogs, but one of the worst ways is to allow a big bunch of sows to run together when the pigs are young. This results in so much stealing that the pigs are runt and it is hard on the old sows.

The feelings of regret that arise within the farmer who makes a test of his seed corn after it is shelled and finds that only 60 per cent of it will grow must be experienced in order to be understood. Words fail to describe them.

The matured mind is slow to grasp new ideas. It is in the youthful mind that the seeds of reform along any line can be best planted. It is for this reason that the work of our agricultural college extension departments in the common schools will bear such superior results over that done in the short courses and institutes. If the present generation of coming farmers is properly grounded in the principles of good farming, the change which will take place for improvement will be hard to imagine.

Treating Corn for Crows.

The coal tar treatment of seed corn to prevent crows from pulling it up is recommended by those who have tried it. The method of application is given as follows: Take a convenient sized box or other vessel, in which place a peck or one-half bushel of corn at a time. Dip the end of a stick in a vessel of coal tar and stir the corn with this. If stirred thoroughly it will take very little tar. The grains do not need to be completely blackened, but even if this is done it will not injure the seed. After stirring in the tar completely a little dry ashes or dirt can be stirred in to prevent sticking of the grains if necessary. Crows or even hogs will not disturb corn that has been thus treated.

Worms as Planters.

Many readers may recall the surprise they felt on reading Darwin's book on earthworms to find how the great naturalist had lent an irresistible charm to so apparently unpromising a subject. It led them to entertain a respect they had never previously felt for the humble borers in the earth. It now appears that earthworms must be regarded as useful otherwise than as simple cultivators and renewers of the soil. According to E. A. Andrews, they the tree-planters also. They draw the flat seeds of the silver maple into their burrows, and such seeds, in districts too dry for them to germinate if left upon the surface, sprout from the worm holes, and grow into seedlings, which, under favoring conditions, may become flourishing trees.

Starting Alfalfa.

In the matter of laying down a field to alfalfa the Ontario experiment station gives the following suggestions: Select land having a clean, mellow, fertile surface soil overlying a deeply

BABY TORTURED FOR 6 MONTHS

By Terrible Itching Eczema—Face and Head a Solid Sore—Spread to His Hand and Legs—Would Scratch Until He Bled—Tiny Sufferer Immediately Relieved and

ENTIRELY CURED IN 2 MONTHS BY CUTICURA

"When my son Walter was three weeks old, eczema appeared on his face. We did not know what it was so went to a doctor who treated him for three months. Then he was so bad that his face and head were nothing but one sore and his ears looked as if they were going to fall off, so we tried the best doctor. He said he could cure him and we doctored there four months, the baby never getting any better. His hand and legs then had big sores on them and as for his sleeping, we could not think of it, the poor little fellow suffered so terribly. First I tied his hands to the crib to keep him from scratching, but when it got so bad I tied him in a shawl or he would scratch himself all bloody. When he was seven months old we tried a set of the Cuticura Remedies. The first application of Cuticura let him sleep and rest well, in one week the sores were gone but it stayed red and sometimes it would itch so we used Cuticura for two months, then he had a clear and white face. Now he is two years and seven months old and has never had eczema again. I hope this letter will help some who are suffering from skin disease. Every mother who has a baby suffering with skin disease should just try Cuticura; there is nothing better. Mrs. Louis Beck, R. F. D. 3, San Antonio, Tex., Apr. 15, '07."

A single set of Cuticura Remedies is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly humors, eczema, rash, and irritations, from infancy to age, when all other remedies fail.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humors consists of Cuticura Soap (25c) to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment (50c) to treat the skin, and Cuticura Resolvent (50c), (or in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills 25c per vial of 60) to Purify the Blood. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass.

25c Mailed Free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

W. F. Miller Lawyer

Office: 1024 W. 2nd St. Hancock Building. SEYMOUR, INDIANA

BATHS

Take Turkish Salt-glow Baths for all kinds of Lung Trouble.

AHLERT'S TURKISH BATH ROOMS

Advertised Letters

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office.

LADIES.

Mrs. Geo. Hartmaker.
Mrs. Lon Kahrs.
Mrs. Lon Kinsey.
Mrs. Minnie Powell.
Mrs. Emma Robbins.

GENTS.

Mr. Jim Boyles.
Mr. Edwin E. Lewis.
Walter Montgomery.
Mr. Charles B. McDonald.
Mr. Thomas Roberts.

W. P. MASTERS,
Seymour, June 22 1908.

WEAK HEARTS

are caused by indigestion. If you eat a little too much, or if you are subject to attacks of indigestion, you have no doubt had shortness of breath, rapid heart beats, heartburn or palpitation of the heart. Indigestion causes the stomach to expand—swell, and puff up against the heart. This crowds the heart and interferes with its action, and in the course of time the heart becomes diseased.

Kodol For Dyspepsia

digests what you eat, takes the strain off of the heart, and contributes nourishment, strength and health to every organ of the body. For Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Inflammation of the mucous membranes lining the Stomach and Digestive Tract, Nervous Dyspepsia and Catarrh of the Stomach.

After eating, my food would distress me by making my heart palpitate and I would become very weak. Finally I got a bottle of Kodol and it gave me immediate relief. After using a few bottles I am cured. MRS. LORING NICHOLS, Penn Yan, N. Y.

I had stomach trouble and was in a bad state as I had heart trouble with it. I took Kodol Dyspepsia Cure for about four months and it cured me. D. KAUBER, Nevada, O.

Digests What You Eat

Believes indigestion, sour stomach, belching of gas, etc. Prepared at the Laboratory of H. O. DeWitt & Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

WOMEN GATHER

Thousands of Them Have Met at Boston to Discuss Their Clubs.

FORMAL OPENING TONIGHT

Mrs. Sarah S. Platt Decker, President of Federation Will Call Great Meeting to Order

Visitors in Boston Lose No Time in Inspecting Places of Historic Interest.

Boston, June 23.—The biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's clubs will be formally opened this evening in Symphony Hall, Mrs. Sarah S. Platt Decker, president



MRS. SARAH PLATT DECKER.

of the federation, to make the opening address before the two thousand or more delegates who have gathered here from all parts of the United States.

Hundreds of the women today lost no time in looking over points of historic interest. The first social affair of the week took place at the Hotel Westminster, when the Professional Women's club and Paul Jones chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, gave a breakfast for visiting club women.

Later in the day a reception was given by the Massachusetts State Federation at the rooms of the New England Woman's club to the officers and directors of the General Federation. Last evening the State Federation gave a concert in Symphony Hall as a greeting to the guests, members of the Boston Symphony orchestra furnishing the music.

USED MAILS TO DEFRAUD

Rupert V. Wilson Sent to Blackwell's Island for Eight Months.

New York, June 23.—Pleading guilty to using the mails to defraud, by means of false freight claims, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Texas & Pacific, and the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad companies, Rupert V. Wilson was sentenced by Judge Hough in the United States circuit court to eight months' imprisonment on Blackwell's Island. Wilson, employed in the freight claims department of the Atlantic Coast Line at Jacksonville, Fla., is alleged to have forged freight bills, and later with the same company at Wilmington, Del., to have prepared false claims papers on these fictitious shipments. Such operations were declared to have been repeated by Wilson in company with R. C. Stebbins in New York and afterward similar operations concluded in the offices of the Rock Island company in Chicago. More than \$2,000 is alleged to have been realized by the pair before their operations were stopped by the indictment in New York. Stebbins, jointly indicted with Wilson and later becoming a witness for the government, has not yet been called to plead.

Few Important Charges.

Washington, June 23.—Senator Arano, the minister from Panama, has received a dispatch from Mr. Arias, the secretary of foreign affairs, declaring that the electoral investigation into alleged frauds, which has been in progress, has been satisfactory. At a meeting of both parties a few unimportant claims were made by both presidential candidates. The dispatch adds: "Have already subscribed statements and are fully satisfied. We regard all this proves beyond any doubt baseness of charges against government."

The President Not Worrying.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 23.—In practical seclusion and to a great extent free from official cares, President Roosevelt is enjoying himself at Sagamore Hill, spending the hottest hours reading and attending to only such official business as requires his immediate attention. A movement is on foot among some of the citizens of the village to petition the president to ask Secretary Taft to make a speech to the people when he visits the president at Sagamore Hill this week.

HOW THEY STAND

Position of the Major League Teams in Their Pennant Race.

National League.			
Won.	Lost.	Pct.	
Chicago	32	20	.615
Pittsburg	33	23	.589
Cincinnati	30	23	.566
New York	28	24	.538
Philadelphia	23	27	.460
Boston	24	31	.436
St. Louis	24	34	.414
Brooklyn	21	33	.389
At Boston—			
St. Louis	0	0	1.000
Boston	0	0	0.000
Batteries—Raymond, Ludwig; Lindaman, Boutes, Smith.			

At Pittsburg—			
Pittsburg	0	0	0.000
Cincinnati	2	0	0.667
Batteries—Maddox, Young, Gibson; Weimer, Schlei.			
At New York—			
Chicago	0	0	1.000
New York	0	4	0.333
Batteries—Lundgren, Kling; Wiltse, Bresnahan.			
At Brooklyn—			
Philadelphia	0	0	0.000
Brooklyn	0	0	0.000
Batteries—McQuillan, Jacklitsch; Rucker, Bergen.			

American League.			
Won.	Lost.	Pct.	
Chicago	35	22	.614
St. Louis	33	24	.579
Cleveland	32	24	.571
Detroit	31	27	.534
Philadelphia	25	30	.455
New York	24	31	.436
Boston	25	34	.424
Washington	20	35	.364
At Cleveland—			
Cleveland	0	0	0.000
Philadelphia	1	1	0.500
Batteries—Chech, Rhoades, Hess, Clark, Bemis; Combs, Plank, Powers.			
At Detroit—			
Detroit	0	0	0.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
Batteries—Willett, Thomas; White, Sullivan.			

American Association.			
Won.	Lost.	Pct.	
Indianapolis	42	23	.646
Louisville	38	23	.628
Toledo	38	23	.623
Columbus	33	30	.524
Milwaukee	27	38	.429
Minneapolis	26	29	.473
Kansas City	26	38	.406
St. Paul	16	44	.271
At Milwaukee—			
Milwaukee	0	0	0.000
Columbus	0	0	0.000
Batteries—Curtis, Roth; Geyer, Fohl.			
At Kansas City—			
Indianapolis	1	0	1.000
Kansas City	0	0	0.000
Batteries—Druhot, Livingston; Brandon, Wood, Sullivan.			

Busy Day for the Nominees.

New Haven, Conn., June 23.—This is a busy day for Secretary Taft. He addressed the alumni gathering in Alumni hall this morning. Then he went to the university campus where, in the presence of the class of 1898 he made one of the addresses at the dedication of the Ledyard Memorial, erected by the class in memory of Lieutenant Augustus Canfield Ledyard, who was killed in action in the Philippines. This afternoon Mr. Taft is at the Yale-Harvard ball game, where special seats were reserved for him and Mrs. Taft. This evening the secretary will attend his class dinner.

Sleeping Car Turned Turtle.

Little Rock, Ark., June 23.—Twelve people were injured when a Pullman car attached to Train No. 41, west-bound, of the Rock Island railroad, turned turtle near Fourche. That the wheels struck a kink in the rails caused by the intense heat and left the track, is the official explanation.

Mob Kills Nine Negroes.

Houston, Tex., June 23.—Nine negroes met death at the hands of a mob in the vicinity of Hemphill, in Sabine county. Both races have secured arms and the tension is such that a race clash appears imminent. The lynchings followed the killing of two white men by negroes.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices for Grain and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.
Wheat—Wagon, 85c; No. 2 red, 85c. Corn—No. 2, 70½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 51c. Hay—Clover, \$9.00@10.00; timothy, \$9.00@10.00; mixed, \$7.00@10.00. Cattle—\$3.50@7.25. Hogs—\$4.00@6.15. Sheep—\$3.00@4.50. Lambs—\$4.50@5.50. Receipts—3,000 hogs; 750 cattle; 100 sheep.

At Cincinnati.
Wheat—No. 2 red, 92c. Corn—No. 2, 72c. Oats—No. 2, 54c. Cattle—\$2.25@6.65. Hogs—\$3.75@6.05. Sheep—\$2.25@4.50. Lambs—\$4.00@6.85.

At Chicago.
Wheat—No. 2 red, 92c. Corn—No. 2, 70½c. Oats—No. 3, 51c. Cattle—Steers, \$5.50@8.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@5.25. Hogs—\$3.00@6.15. Sheep—\$3.50@5.25. Lambs—\$5.00@7.00.

New York Livestock.
Cattle—\$3.75@7.05. Hogs—\$4.00@6.50. Sheep—\$3.50@5.00. Lambs—\$6.00@7.75.

At East Buffalo.
Cattle—\$4.50@7.60. Hogs—\$3.50@6.50. Sheep—\$3.00@5.00. Lambs—\$5.00@6.25.

Wheat at Toledo.
July, 89½c; Sept., 87½c; cash, 89½c

Bad Sprained Ankle Cured.

Three years ago our daughter sprained her ankle and had been suffering terribly for two days and nights and had not slept a minute. Mr. Stallings, of Butler, Tenn., told us of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. We went to the store that night and got a bottle of it and bathed her ankle two or three times and she went to sleep and had a good night's rest. The next morning she was much better and in a short time could walk around and had no more trouble with her ankle—E. M. Brumitt, Hampton, Tenn. 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by C. W. Milhous.

His Aim Was Bad.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 23.—At a dance in a dwelling in West Terre Haute John Blackburn shot at Sheldon Davis, who was dancing with his girl, but killed Roy Weiser, who was standing back of Davis at the moment the shot was fired. Blackburn had taken Ella Alcorn to the dance, and when he saw her with Davis he told her to come home with him, but she refused. Then he fired the shot. He was drunk and later at jail could not recall what had happened. He is twenty years old.

Born in Iowa

Our family were all born and raised in Iowa, and have used Chamberlain's Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy made at Des Moines for years. We know how good it is from long experience in the use of it. In fact when in El Paso, Texas, the writer's life was saved by the prompt use of this remedy. We are now engaged in the mercantile business at Narcoossee, Fla., and have introduced the remedy here. It has proven very successful and is constantly growing in favor. Ennis Bros. This remedy is for sale by C. W. Milhous.

Wanted to Make Death Certain.

Windfall, Ind., June 22.—James M. Campbell is recovering from an attempt to commit suicide by means of dynamite. Following a loud explosion Mrs. Campbell found her husband seriously burned and bleeding on the floor of the woodshed, the entire side of which had been blown out. It developed he had spread a quantity of the explosive on the floor and set it off. He will recover. The cause of his act was mental disorder.

No Need of Suffering from Rheumatism.

It is a mistake to allow rheumatism to become chronic, as the pain can always be relieved, and most cases a cure effected by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The relief from pain which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. It makes sleep and rest possible. Even cases of long standing this liniment should be used on account of the relief it affords, 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by C. W. Milhous.

Close Shave for Excursionists.

Sandusky, O., June 22.—An engine drawing a heavy trainload of excursionists from Indianapolis and points along the Lake Erie & Western, who had spent the day at Cedar Point, plunged through an open drawbridge in the east end of the city last night. None of the passengers was injured. J. J. Perrish of Lima, the engineer, had both legs broken and was internally injured.

Under Ban of the Church.

Paris, June 22.—A dispatch received by a news agency here from Rome says that all the French deputies and senators who voted for the separation law have been excommunicated and that the French bishops must refuse them Christian burial unless they repent before they die.

Stomach Troubles.

Many remarkable cures of stomach troubles have been effected by Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. One man who had spent over two thousand dollars for medicine and treatment was cured by a few boxes of these tablets. Price 25 cents. Samples free at C. W. Milhous drug store.

Tickles Mr. Loeb.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 22.—Secretary Loeb was interviewed regarding the report from Washington that he might be asked to accept the position of chairman of the Republican national committee. He was apparently pleased as he read the report and smiled.

Strengthen your weak Stomach, Heart and Kidney nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Don't drug the Stomach nor stimulate the Heart or kidneys. That is wrong. Vitalize these weak inside nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative and see how good health will come to you. For sale by A. J. Pellens.

Twenty-Four Circus Horses Killed.. Bismarck, N. D., June 23.—Collmar Brothers circus train collided with an engine at Medina, seven miles east of Bismarck on the Northern Pacific. Twenty-four draft horses were killed and one man was slightly injured.

"Health Coffee" is the cleverest imitation of real coffee ever made. Dr. Shoop created it from pure parched grains, malt nuts, etc., Fine in flavor—is made in just one minute. No 20 or 30 minutes' tedious boiling. Sample free. For sale by C. E. Abel.

REPUBLICAN Want Ads. Pay.

A \$1,000,000 BLAZE

Business Section of Three Rivers, Quebec, Goes Up In Flames.

FIREMEN HAD HARD TASK

Narrow Streets and Many Frame Buildings Proved a Handicap Difficult to Overcome.

Almost Every Building of Any Consequence in Business Section Was Destroyed.

Three Rivers, Quebec, June 23.—

Fanned by a high wind, a fire which broke out in a stable was not checked until the greater part of the lower town, containing the business section of the city, had been consumed. Almost every building of any consequence in that section of the city was destroyed, including the postoffice, the city hall, every hotel worthy of the name with one exception, the fine building of the Hochelaga bank, and most all of the leading stores. Over 300 buildings were burned. The narrow streets of the town and the inflammable nature of many buildings rendered the task of the firemen almost impossible one.

Among the buildings burned, besides those mentioned above, are the St. James Anglican church, the oldest Anglican church built in Canada; the German Catholic parish church; Drolet, La Londemand company's big department store; the Dufresne, Windsor, Dominion and Richelieu hotels, the telegraph office and the Bell Telephone company's exchange.

The loss will be considerably over a million dollars, and it is stated that the insurance companies will be hard hit. So far no loss of life has been reported, but a woman and two children are reported to have been badly burned.

JEAN REID MARRIED

Ambassador's Daughter the Bride of a Favorite of King Edward.

London, June 23.—Today in the presence of the king and queen of England and the ambassadors accredited to the court of St. James and a large party of those distinguished in British official and social life, Miss



MISS JEAN REID.

Jean Reid, daughter of Whitelaw Reid, American ambassador, was united in marriage with John Hubert Ward of the King's Guard, one of King Edward's most favored friends of the younger set. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward Sheppard.



JOHN HUBERT WARD.

canon of St. George's chapel, Windsor assisted by the Rev. William Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, New York, a church of which Mr. and Mrs. Reid have been members for many years.

President Roosevelt and Secretary William H. Taft will both witness the Yale-Harvard boat race on the Thames at New London next Thursday.



The Danger in Dust

Modern science has revealed the fact that myriads of germs of disease caught from the breath of infected people and animals and from filth of all kinds are carried with circulating dust. Dust is dangerously pregnant with disease. The only safe way to purchase coffee is to buy Climax in sealed dust-proof packages.

Make Your House-Money Go Much Farther

If you could save ten cents a pound on your coffee and still get better coffee, you would do it, wouldn't you?

If you could at the same time get a useful or beautiful present and a premium coupon, would not that be an inducement to try it just once?

CLIMAX PACKAGE COFFEE

(Never Sold in Bulk)

is guaranteed equal in grade and quality to any 25c or 30c coffee sold, yet it costs 10c less. What is even more important it is absolutely

Clean, Pure Coffee

Complying in every respect with the National Pure Food Law. It is selected from the best berries, roasted with scrupulous cleanliness and immediately packed whole in sealed packages, the only safe, sanitary method. It thus comes in contact with no dirt, dust or odors, and retains indefinitely its strength and delicious aroma.

In each package we are placing a beautiful or useful

Present and a Premium Coupon

One hundred coupons are good for a watch or any one of a long list of attractive premiums.

Your Grocer Sells It.

The Climax Coffee & Baking Powder Company Indianapolis, Indiana.

Woodman Log Rolling Bedford, Ind.

Special trains via Southern Indiana Railway leave Seymour 6:45 a. m. July 1, 2, 3 and 4, returning leaves Bedford 8:50 p. m., connecting with regular trains for points north of Bedford. Ticket fare July 1 and 2, regular. July 3 and 4 good returning July 6, excursion fare \$1.15.

Sore Nipples.

Any mother who has had experience with this distressing ailment will be pleased to know that a cure may be effected by applying Chamberlain's Salve as soon as the child is done nursing. Wipe it off with a soft cloth before allowing the baby to nurse. Many trained nurses use this Salve with best results. For sale by C. W. Milhous.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Prescriptions A Specialty

GEORGE F. MEYER'S DRUG STORE